

# Law Enforcement News

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*Judging books by their covers?*

## Loitering laws eyed as new antidrug weapon

By Jacob R. Clark

Municipalities around the country have taken to enacting ordinances against loitering, hitchhiking and other offenses — and in some cases revamping and strengthening laws already on the books — in an effort to provide police and prosecutors with new tools to use against drug dealing, prostitution and other crime problems.

The laws, which come in a variety of forms, allow police in some cases to arrest and search persons who simply look like drug dealers.

These latest crime-control efforts by local lawmakers have rankled civil liberties groups, some of which have vowed to challenge the validity of such ordinances in court.

In some cases, judges have already ruled against the civil libertarians. A recent California Supreme Court decision upheld the constitutionality of a state law making it a crime to loiter near a public restroom for a lewd purpose. The ruling, seen as a boon to police authority, rejected arguments by civil libertarians

that the law was too vague, lacked adequate guidelines for officers and invited discrimination against homosexuals.

### Law Plus Enforcement

The passage of new anti-loitering ordinances — and the beefing-up of existing ones — appears to be a trend among cities that have become ravaged by drug trafficking, and which are desperate for new ways to attack it and related crimes.

But city and police officials stress that the ordinances must be backed up by enforcement, and police departments around the country are no longer turning a blind eye toward the so-called "victimless" crimes, such as prostitution, which is being seen increasingly as a way for crack addicts to finance their habits.

A recent campaign against Detroit's crack cocaine trade has manufacturers and dealers seeking refuge and new markets in the suburbs. In Ecorse, Mich., just south of Detroit, crack dealers have set up shop in "Rock City," a neighborhood that surrounds

the Wade McCree housing projects. Local newspaper reports say that in recent weeks, a 15-year-old boy was killed and five others wounded during clashes between rival crack gangs.

### Following the Dealers

Crack-addicted prostitutes, some with \$300-a-day habits, followed the dealers down to Ecorse and neighboring Lincoln Park, where they would turn tricks and then return to Ecorse to purchase crack.

"Three years ago we had absolutely no noticeable working girls, and I might say, no problem," said Ecorse Mayor Larry Salisbury.

"Ninety-seven percent of the prostitutes come from outside town," noted Sgt. Robert Shaw, part of a two-man undercover team trying to get hookers off the streets and infiltrate the crack trade.

"They come here because they get a better quality of cocaine for the money," he added, noting that all the prostitutes he's

picked up say they are on crack.

The open prostitution along Ecorse's main thoroughfares — with prostitutes flagging down cars and "flashing" passing motorists — got so bad that any women walking outside was "an object of solicitation" by johns, said Salisbury.

And Sergeant Shaw told LEN that one local judge was even solicited while walking to the courthouse. "He was real upset about that," Shaw said.

### Jail Space in Short Supply

Arrests for prostitution went from 4 in 1987 to over 40 so far

this year, according to Shaw. Similarly, drug arrests have also increased — from 390 in all of 1987 to 355 in just over eight months of this year.

Shaw also told LEN that there is not enough jail space in Ecorse to hold so many offenders, making it necessary to send them to other jails around the state — some over 300 miles away.

"Yesterday, we had three prostitutes and we had to release them on personal bond because every jail we would call in the state of Michigan was full," he said.

But in February, the Ecorse City Council passed an ordinance

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## Wyoming sheriffs offer jails to strapped state system

A group of Wyoming sheriffs say they can help ease overcrowding in the state penitentiary at Rawlins — and save taxpayers money — if state correctional officials agree to their proposal allowing them to house state inmates in underused county facilities.

Many of the sheriffs contacted by LEN said they would be more than willing to house state inmates in currently empty cells in their counties. The plan would save taxpayers money by allowing for more optimal use of jails that now sit half-empty around the state, and by giving the state a way to shelve plans to expand the Rawlins facility by building a 30-bed addition.

One cause for the jail-space glut in some of Wyoming's 23 counties may be the crime rate. According to the Attorney General's Division of Criminal Investigation, overall crime in the state was down 10.4 percent last year compared to 1986.

But state regulations require that the sheriffs keep the jails open and the jailers paid no matter how empty the jails may be.

### Jailers "Doing Nothing"

"It's tough when you've got four, five, six jailers laying around doing nothing because you don't have any prisoners in jail," said Campbell County Sheriff Byron Oedekezen. He said occupancy at his 101-bed facility rarely surpasses 50 percent, but he must keep the jail open, at a cost of \$1.4 million a year.

"In several of the smaller communities the sheriff is obligated to provide jail services," he added.

ed, "and it takes the some number of jailers whether your jail is full or empty. Our state pen is overcrowded."

Oedekezen said restrictions governing the housing of inmates currently preclude any transfer of prisoners from the state to local level. But he believes if certain county jails were designated to hold certain classes of prisoners, then the sheriffs' proposal would be a viable one.

Wyoming is already split-sentencing convicted criminals. Oedekezen noted, "If the person only gets one-to-three, they can do their whole year in the county jail and the state pays the county to do that. So there's already part of that going on."

Sheriff Rolph Seghetti of Washakie County said his jail houses some split-sentenced inmates, most of them short-term, state-sentenced prisoners from his county. The state reimburses him for the costs.

"The only thing that I was going along with is the fact that if I could house approximately five state-sentenced prisoners on a long-term basis, the state could reimburse me what it costs them to house a prisoner and we could save that much space in state prisons, which are always overcrowded anyway. Plus, that money would help finance or support this facility," Seghetti said.

### Furlough Practice Charged

The sheriffs are also criticizing the practice of letting prisoners finish their sentences early — a practice denied by state officials, but one that the sheriffs say is

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## Property rooms take cue from supermarkets for inventories

Those ubiquitous, seemingly indecipherable Universal Price Codes — the bands of parallel bars found on everything from cigarettes to record albums to supermarket goods — are now being utilized by law-enforcement agencies to put some order back into traditionally cluttered and foreboding property rooms, where criminal evidence is stored.

The bar-code concept was adapted by a Santa Clara, Calif., company, Inventory Control Solutions Inc. (ICS), to aid property officers in marking evidence and identifying storage locations — tasks that could take days to years to perform using traditional methods.

What's more, the bar-code technology makes mistakes in handwritten or typed records nearly obsolete since all of the required information is stored in a large data base easily accessible to property officers.

### Portable Scanning

Accessibility of evidence is crucial to making a case, and in the past, evidence-tracking methods were questionable at best. But now, the small black-and-white coded labels can be at-

tached to evidence tags, envelopes and files cards. A "bar-code unit" — a portable, handheld device with input keys, scanner and electronic readout — allows the property officer to enter a case number and run the scanner over the stickers, identifying an item and its location.

The data is stored in a personal computer through a cable link, and additional information concerning the item and its case can be entered on a hard disk for storage.

The system allows for immediate access to the description and history of any property room item, as well as for documentation of the "chain of custody" that is integral to the admission of evidence in court.

### "Evidential License Plate"

David Kennedy, the president of ICS, calls the system "a license plate for a piece of evidence."

"The bar code has no meaning in itself until it's equated with a case and a suspect and owner, similar to the license plate your state manufactures. They in themselves have no meaning, but when a car is up to be registered, now the computer equates this

new license plate with an owner and a vehicle," Kennedy said, adding that bar-coding for criminal evidence works the same way.

Kennedy said his company began selling bar-code systems for inventory purposes to private-sector manufacturers and distributors.

"We were looking to take some of these concepts into the public sector and found a very strong need primarily at first in the evidence area," Kennedy said. He noted that "each [police] department has a thousand pieces of evidence for every sworn officer in the field," which can mean millions of pieces of evidence stored in property rooms around the country.

### Police Not Inventory-Oriented

"The psychology of the police business is toward apprehending criminals," Kennedy said. "They're not really oriented toward the details of accounting or inventory. What we've done is a fairly low-cost approach of using an IBM-PC or PC lookalike that allows them to deal in a sim-

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# Around the Nation

## Northeast

**CONNECTICUT** — An enhanced 911 emergency telephone system, which automatically relays a caller's address and other vital information, has begun operating in Milford, Bridgeport, Stratford and Fairfield. The system is expected to be statewide by December 1989, at a cost of \$6.7 million.

**MARYLAND** — Prince Georges County Police Officer Mark Murphy, 35, was shot and killed Sept. 1, apparently by a fellow officer, while executing a search warrant in a drug-related case.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE** — A half-dozen State Police units have begun round-the-clock patrols of the town of Jefferson, following a three-month spree of 19 arson fires. Officials said the State Police units were sent in to help calm an increasingly angry and frightened rural community of 800 residents. A State Police command post has been set up to coordinate the increased patrol presence and the continuing investigation into the arsons, which so far has yielded no suspects.

**NEW JERSEY** — Drug-enforcement efforts in Hudson County have gotten a shot in the arm in the form of \$80,000 worth of new typewriters, computers, cameras and videocassette recorders. The equipment was obtained through the two-year-old Hudson County Law Enforcement Trust Fund, which distributes the proceeds of illegal narcotics activity confiscated by the county prosecutor.

**NEW YORK** — State troopers are now cruising the highways in some 40 new subcompact cars, which officials say will enable the troopers to reach high speeds more quickly in order to catch speeders.

The Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Department assumed law enforcement jurisdiction in the Village and Town of Randolph on Sept. 1, under the terms of a \$46,152 annual contract between the county and the municipalities. The Town Board voted in April to disband its police force after Chief John R. Hall resigned to join the Sheriff's Department as a deputy.

## Southeast

**FLORIDA** — West Palm Beach Police Officer Brian Chappell, 31, was killed Aug. 22 when a man he pulled over for a traffic stop shot him in the chest at point-blank range. A police spokesman said Chappell was not wearing his protective body armor, which the

department issues to all officers. "When it gets hot like this, some of them choose not to wear them," said spokesman Mike Fulk.

Starke Police Chief Jimmy Bowen, who is facing charges of misconduct and grand theft, says he will retire on his birthday, Oct. 4 — the date he becomes eligible for city benefits. Bowen says his retirement is in the city's interest and is not an admission of wrongdoing.

**GEORGIA** — Suspended Crisp County Sheriff E. Wyatt Forrest has been sentenced to five and a half years in prison and five years probation for his role in providing protection for what he believed was a marijuana shipment. Forrest was caught in a sting operation run by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

**LOUISIANA** — State Representative Dale Smith plans to introduce a "dime-a-drink" tax during a special legislative session in October. The tax, imposed at the wholesale level, would raise \$52.9 million for a special DWI enforcement fund.

The city of Alexandria, one of the last municipalities in the state to operate a separate city jail, plans to close its jail within 45 days because of budget cuts. Police Chief Glen Beard said prisoners would be hooked into the Rapides Parish jail.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** — Former Myrtle Beach police officer James Mills has filed a \$2.1-million suit against the city and police officials, claiming he was fired on June 29 because he refused to write two speeding tickets per day. City Manager Tom Leath has denied that the city has any such quota.

**VIRGINIA** — Portsmouth Sheriff Gary Waters has appealed to city officials for an expansion of the city jail, saying he is tired of running an overcrowded "mini-penitentiary." The Portsmouth jail, built nearly 20 years ago to hold 197 inmates, has held up to 320 inmates at a time in recent months.

Alleghany County Sheriff Leon P. Smith resigned last month after pleading guilty to taking payments of cash and dog food as fees when he collected money for bad checks given to local merchants.

## Midwest

**ILLINOIS** — Winnetka Police Sgt. Patricia McConnell, 33, was named as the state's Female Police Officer of the Year last month. McConnell, who led the investigation of the Laurie Dann school shootings, said: "It was a baptism by fire, and I hope I never have to do it again."

Gov. James Thompson has signed a law allowing police to impound the vehicles of drunken driving suspects for up to six hours, in order to give the suspects time to sober up before driving again. Previously, the suspects could drive off after posting bail.

Persons convicted of non-violent crimes may be sentenced to house arrest, monitored by electronic ankle bracelets, under a new law that went into effect on Sept. 1.

**INDIANA** — Police in Hammond have joined forces with officers in Calumet City, Ill., to crack down on prostitutes, drug dealers and thieves loitering on the streets between the two cities.

**WEST VIRGINIA** — Mayor Francis Teter of Westover announced last month that he will act as police chief until Donald Hartzell can be replaced. Hartzell resigned over a lack of money and manpower. The entire Westover police force called in sick on Aug. 19 for the same reason.

## Plains States

**IOWA** — A state ombudsman has sharply criticized the Carlisle Police Department over a June 1987 incident in which an officer fired a warning shot at a suspected drunken driver. The report said Police Chief Terry Hardy failed to investigate the incident.

**KANSAS** — Barton County Sheriff Gene Marks has said he will wage a write-in campaign for a fourth term of office. Marks lost to Lieut. Jim Daily of the Great Bend Police Department in the August Republican primary.

**MISSOURI** — Ex-St. Louis police officer Anthony Daniele, who was sentenced Sept. 2 to eight years in prison for plotting to defraud a police pension fund, held Police Commissioner John Frank hostage for 25 hours the following day as he was due to begin serving his sentence. Federal prosecutors say they won't file further charges against Daniele.

**MONTANA** — If, as the late artist Andy Warhol once said, everyone will one day have 15 minutes of fame, Gallatin County Sheriff Ron Cutting will soon get his portion. Cutting was interviewed last month by TV host David Hartman as part of a forthcoming five-part series on law enforcement. Hartman reportedly sought an experienced rural sheriff to contrast with other closeups on Newport Beach, Calif., Houston, Cleveland and New York City. Cutting, a former police chief, military veteran and sheriff's detective, met the criteria. The series will air this fall

on ABC-TV's "Good Morning America."

**NEBRASKA** — Drug enforcement officials say more than 12 million marijuana plants were destroyed in recent raids in Keya Paha and Hall counties. Officials say the crop could have yielded \$385 million in street sales.

**NORTH DAKOTA** — The Devils Lake City Commission has fired Police Chief Donald Ziegler, citing "ineffective leadership." Said Police Commissioner Dick Johnson: "Our chief is a good police officer, a good person, [but] administration might not be his ball game."

## Southwest

**ARIZONA** — The U.S. Border Patrol's Tucson sector has begun Project Roadrunner, under which four high-performance cars with specially trained drivers will be tested in an effort to shorten chases and nab more speeding suspects. The four cars — two Pontiac Trans-Am Formula 350's, a Camaro IROC Z-28 and a Ford Mustang — were purchased for about \$60,000 with funds from the Border Alliance, and inter-agency anti-drug smuggling group. The pilot study will be used to determine whether the cars could be used nationwide.

Drug traffickers have reportedly issued \$30,000 death contracts on the U.S. Border Patrol's Belgian Malinois dogs, which can sniff out a small amount of marijuana buried under a 10-ton load of iced watermelons. The Border Patrol plans to have 11 of the dogs in the state by the end of October, along with 50 others along the southern border and the Gulf of Mexico by the end of the year.

**COLORADO** — Fremont County Sheriff Bill DeBekker has suggested that county commissioners rent space in a new 72-bed jail to counties with overcrowded facilities. The Fremont County jail is currently half empty.

**OKLAHOMA** — Tulsa Police Chief Drew Diamond said last month that his department's next class of academy recruits will be made up mostly of minorities or women, with only three or four white males. The Tulsa police force is 6.5-percent black.

**TEXAS** — Pearland Police Chief Robert Riemenschneider was fired last month by the City Council. Riemenschneider had come under fire last September after he reprimanded four officers involved in the arrest of the husband of a City Council member. Last December, the Pearland Police Officers Association called for the chief's resignation, claiming he did not have the support of

his officers. Assistant Chief Randy Garner will serve as acting chief until a successor to Riemenschneider is hired.

Walter L. Williams, 47, the oldest rookie ever to join the Dallas Police Department, was shot and killed Aug. 1 as he investigated a disturbance and the shooting of a 17-year-old girl. Williams, who joined the Police Department after 20 years in the military, was the fourth Dallas police officer to be slain by criminal gunfire this year.

## Far West

**ALASKA** — Richard L. Burton, a former head of the state Department of Public Safety, has been hired to investigate charges of mismanagement in the Sitka Police Department.

**CALIFORNIA** — The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will buy 10,000 Beretta 9-millimeter semi-automatic pistols to replace the .38-caliber revolvers now carried by deputies. Sheriff Sherman Block said the 16-shot Berettas are safer and more efficient.

Los Angeles Police Officer Daniel Pratt, a six-year police veteran, was killed by machine-gun fire Sept. 3 in an apparent gang-related attack. Pratt and his partner were riding in an unmarked car when it was sprayed with bullets fired from a sub-machine gun. Pratt, who was wearing protective body armor, was struck in the face.

Fresno County Sheriff Steven Magarian is now insisting on doctor's notes from deputies who call in sick, after two of three shifts called in with "blue flu" last month to protest stalled contract talks. Deputies rejected the county's most recent offer of a 5.77-percent raise.

**HAWAII** — Hilo Mayor Dante Carpenter has taken over direct supervision of Police Chief Guy Paul from the Police Commission until a new chief is hired. Paul, who is the focus of misconduct allegations, announced on Aug. 3 that he planned to retire.

County police in Hilo seized 76,276 marijuana plants and a variety of weapons during the first three days of the Operation Sweep antidrug effort.

**NEVADA** — The state will join nine other states throughout the West in setting up a computerized network to track and identify criminal fingerprints. The Western Identification Network is expected to be operational by the beginning of 1989.



# Oregon fights spillover of California's gangs

An antigang strike force composed of local, state and Federal agents is "in the field and working" to combat Oregon's burgeoning gang network, which officials say is a "spillover" of the same problem that has been plaguing neighboring California for the past few years.

"Gang members are coming up here directly out of California and basically sort of franchising [drug] operations," said Floyd McKay, a spokesman for Gov. Neil Goldschmidt.

McKay said the strike force, which began operations during the week of Aug. 10, has made some arrests in Portland, where gang activity in Oregon — much of it involving the dealing of crack cocaine — is centered.

"We're trying to stay ahead of it before it reaches [the] kind of tragic situation" that exists in Southern California, McKay said.

In Los Angeles alone, officials say that more than 200 people have died in gang-related slayings this year — most traced to two rival gangs, the Crips and the Bloods — despite police sweeps, an FBI task force, and two gang

"summits." They say the gangs are seeking to spread their influence to other cities — and seek control of lucrative crack markets — as the heat is turned up in Los Angeles.

There are an estimated 400 to 600 gang members and associates in Oregon, according to Oregon State Police Maj. Ron Howald, who is directing the antigang assault at the state level.

McKay said funds for the strike force have come from the state's existing budget and involves a "redeployment" of manpower and resources already in place. He said the Governor has proposed an anticrime plan costing \$80 million for the 1989-91 biennium.

The strike force, under the command of the Oregon State Police, includes 10 state troopers or detectives and manpower from city police forces in Portland, Beaverton, and nearby Vancouver, Wash., the Portland School Police; and the Multnomah, Clark, Clackamas, and Washington County sheriff's departments. The Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is also involved since authorities

believe that gangs may be responsible for a rash of gun-store thefts in the area.

The statewide effort is being coordinated by the Regional Organized Crime Narcotics Task Force.

In Portland, which in the past has had incidents involving Southeast Asian gangs and white-supremacist "skinheads," the focus is on predominantly black gangs — who have ties with the Southern California gangs — operating in the city's northern and northeastern neighborhoods.

"They have become very active in terms of narcotics sales, narcotics transactions," said Dan Noelle, Deputy Chief of Operations for the Portland Police Bureau. Noelle is the coordinator of the city's antigang efforts.

"And with that, we've had drive-by style shootings, a couple of homicides, and the regular kind of violent, aggressive gang behavior that's found in Southern California," Noelle told LEN.

While Noelle acknowledges that there is some spillover from the Los Angeles gang scene, he said, "I would not blame what's

happening here on L.A."

"It's a lot more complicated than that. It also involves local people who are young, both juveniles and adults — people who have been involved in crime for a long time, who are now associating themselves with those gangs.

"I think the gangs obviously have connections in L.A. and we've established that fairly clearly. But Portland certainly has its own drug problem," Noelle said.

Noelle declined to discuss specifics of the strike force's composition, strength or tactics,

other than to say that at least nine officers of the Portland Police Bureau are involved.

"We're not discussing our tactics with anyone, other than the fact that we have a lot of very visible, uniformed presence in areas that have high gang activity and we have also done some standard narcotics work in regard to making cases against the crackhouses," Noelle said.

"We also have some good support from the U.S. Attorney here, Charles Turner," whose assistance, Noelle said, will be instrumental in seeking Federal in-

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## Jersey City nears finish line on overhaul

### Second reform study considered

The Jersey City, N.J., Police Department has nearly completed instituting the top-to-bottom internal reorganization plan unveiled in June in an effort to bring the 920-member department in step with presently accepted standards of organization and operations.

The full plan should be in place by Sept. 16, according to Police Chief Walter Adams.

Meanwhile, the findings of a prestigious law-enforcement consulting firm brought in by Mayor Anthony Cucci to examine the department were released on Sept. 1.

Adams ordered demotions Sept. 9 for about 80 nontenured detectives "who have less than five years of grade," while 41 other officers received promotions to sergeant, he told LEN.

The actions were in keeping with the plan, developed by Hudson County Prosecutor and former Acting Police Director Paul DePascale and a panel of 20 officers, which had called for the elimination of the detective bureau and other specialized units. As a result, nontenured detectives will be ranked at the same level as officers and will not receive the \$1,800 pay increase given to detectives in the past, Adams said.

The plan also called for: the removal of precinct captains from command; the creation of a technical and investigative bureau; doubling the number of narcotics detectives; computerization of radio dispatching; increasing precinct personnel by 20 percent; increasing direct field supervision of patrol officers, and requiring regular evaluation of all officers up to deputy chief down for the first time. [See LEN, June 15, 1988]

"We're doing it step by step," Adams told LEN.

The department is now considering the suggestions made in a report by the police management consulting firm of Murphy, Mayo and Associates Inc., headed by former Police Foundation

president Patrick V. Murphy and former National Institute of Justice official Louis A. Mayo.

Their six-month study, paid for by Mayor Cucci from his own campaign funds and released to the press on Sept. 1, outlined ways the department could reduce "vicarious liability risks" while increasing patrol and detective efficiency. It also called for tighter control of overtime pay and the increased use of civilian personnel in duties currently performed by police officers.

The Murphy-Mayo report urges the department to switch from a "strong legalistic orientation with emphases on arrests and tickets as measures of good performance" to a more proactive "community-oriented policing" approach.

The report said the Jersey City Police Department "needs a period of change from the inbred management which has impeded its progress" and noted that "the closed Civil Service system extending all the way up to deputy chief results in an attitude of some police managers that they can shrink from responsibility because of 'guaranteed' tenure."

It also praised the efforts of DePascale, whose tenure as acting director ended Aug. 29, saying he took "the proper stance of professional independence [and] has forbidden the honoring of requests to commanders from outside the Department to change the assignment of police officers." The consultants stressed that only the Police Director should make these assignments.

They also recommend that the duties of the Police Chief and Police Director be more clearly delineated so as to avoid confusion and overlap. The report suggests that a document be drafted "to clarify and distinguish the respective legal authority and responsibility of the Police Director and Chief."

"The 'bottom line' is who is responsible for leading the Police

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## NYPD finds youth shall be served, as criminal misconduct by young cops soars

New York City police officials are said to be alarmed by a startling increase in rough behavior committed by younger cops — most with less than three years on the force — including armed robbery, rape, drug offenses and other crimes.

Statistics reported by the New York Daily News show that 112 officers — a record for the NYPD — were arrested in 1987 and the trend has continued this year. Several major corruption cases in the past year involved officers who had less than three years on the force and who were age 30 or younger — an age group that makes up less than half the police force.

In 1986, 88 officers were arrested for various offenses, while in 1985, there were 81 police arrests.

The figures for last year show that 25 officers were arrested for assault, 17 for drunken driving, 14 for corruption-related crimes, 8 for burglary, 7 for violating orders of protection, 6 each for narcotics and menacing, 5 for larceny, 4 for rape, 3 each for robbery and possession of a stolen weapon, and 14 others arrested on other charges.

Officials cite drug and alcohol abuse as factors in many of the arrests, as well as in this year's major corruption cases which include:

¶ The July 1 robbery of an Brooklyn carry-out food store and the kidnapping of its owner by three men, including a 29-year-old officer who allegedly wore a police hat and used his own car during the holdup. Investigators found

marijuana, cocaine and a stolen walkie-talkie in the car's trunk. Police searching the officer's locker found a 9-mm. handgun, a .38-caliber handgun, credit cards not belonging to the officer, and \$740. Two ex-police officers were also charged in the incident. The arrested officer had been on the force just three years. The officer, since suspended, was arrested again in September, this time for harassing his former girlfriend. He was charged with criminal trespass and aggravated harassment.

¶ The theft on May 6 of \$17,500 from a Harlem currency-exchange operator, in which three officers were charged. The oldest cop was 32, and none had been on the force more than four years.

¶ A series of drug-money ripoffs in which four Bronx cops were implicated. The officers, who operated when off duty but utilized their police guns and badges in the dealer stickups, were identified from photo albums by a suspicious neighbor. None of the four was over the age of 26, and each had less than three years on the job.

¶ A 23-year-old, three-year veteran of the force was arrested in March when it was learned she lived with the kingpin of a heroin cartel.

Since the Daily News report appeared in July, several more crimes in which cops have been implicated have been reported in the local media, including:

¶ The arrest of a Brooklyn officer for statutory rape of a 16-year-old schoolgirl. The officer had been on the force less than

five years.

¶ An off-duty Brooklyn police officer wounded in a shootout with police in Queens was charged with attempted murder and suspended from the force. The 31-year-old officer apparently was drunk at the time of the incident, which occurred after he had been ejected from a bar and police had been called to the scene. The cop, who survived his wounds, had accumulated three prior disciplinary infractions during his seven years on the force.

¶ A 30-year-old Manhattan officer was suspended on Aug. 28 after being charged with criminal mischief and reckless endangerment. The cop, with six years on the force, attacked his ex-girlfriend's car, smashing its windows with a stick.

¶ A woman who was eight months pregnant claimed she was handcuffed and beaten with a nightstick during a parking ticket dispute on Aug. 28. The policewoman involved, a three-year veteran, has not been charged in the incident.

¶ Two officers, aged 23 and 24, have been placed on modified duty following a Civilian Complaint Review Board probe of the Tompkins Square riot which concluded they used unnecessary and excessive force on bystanders watching the incident. Both have been on the force just two years.

Chief Daniel Sullivan, the NYPD's anti-corruption boss, said most of the cops arrested for corruption probably committed crimes to support drug habits.

"In the Brooklyn and Bronx cases in particular, the officers

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# People and Places

## Sheriff of Gotham

Vincent Pharoa was named New York City sheriff on July 30 after having served as acting sheriff since last October.

Pharoa, 56, is a 33-year veteran of the sheriff's office who began his service as a clerk in the Bronx County Sheriff's Office in 1954. He served as a New York City police officer for two years before returning to the sheriff's office. He was named undersheriff in 1984.

As sheriff, Pharoa is the chief ministerial officer of the city's court system and his office is responsible for enforcing court decisions. Five undersheriffs working in the city's five boroughs will report to Pharoa, who is also chief administrative officer of the 96-member sheriff's office.

Pharoa noted that the New York sheriff's responsibilities are a bit different from those of his counterparts around the nation.

"The undersheriffs in charge of each county carry out the actual function with the deputies underneath them," he said. "But I have to oversee and coordinate everything, give statistics to OMB [Office of Management and Budget], the Department of Finance, and all these other city agencies."

Deputies, who are peace officers and have arrest powers, serve summons, seize property, sell the cars of scofflaws, attach salaries — "anything pertaining to civil law," Pharoa noted.

He said his office handles "in excess" of 30,000 cases a year. It was his office which, in a highly publicized case, arrested the infamous "Dracula Landlord," Leonard Spodek, for his refusal to comply with city apartment-building regulations in the tenement housing he owns.

Pharoa, who replaced retiring sheriff Edward Pichler, will earn \$71,000 a year in his new post.

license plate numbers on more than 1,000 traffic citations over a two-year period.

"It's as serious as he could have gotten without being terminated," police spokesman Carl Yates said of the disciplinary action taken against Patrolman Michael Ghrist.

Ghrist, 36, was suspended after it was determined he had written falsified traffic tickets since at least 1986. Computerized court records showed that a "large portion" of violators who could not be found could be traced to tickets written by Ghrist, Yates told LBN.

But Yates said Ghrist did not allow serious offenders, such as DWIs, to drive away. "There were legitimate traffic offenses he did write."

Yates added that while he did not know how much of the information on Ghrist's tickets was hogus, it was enough to preclude any success in tracing the motorists to whom the citations had been issued.

Yates said there is no quota system on tickets in the Louisville department, so that motivation was discounted.

"He just didn't like to write tickets. He felt that in many cases it created a burden on the person, and he didn't like to do that. And yet he felt he was expected to in this job as a traffic officer so he felt he had to write some," Yates said.

Yates said that after making a traffic stop, Ghrist apparently would have "a change of heart and just decided this person had enough problems."

Ghrist has not been transferred out of traffic patrol, "but it's a possibility after departmental review," Yates said.

"Most people's comments, including the chief's [Col. Richard L. Dotson], are you have here a good police officer, a nice guy, who, in the chief's words, maybe cared too much."

"You'd be hard-pressed to find police officers who would have anything had to say about him," Yates said.

faces the more daunting prospect of trying to wrestle a fleet of hunky, broken-down ambulances onto city streets.

Jo Ivey Boufford, the president of the Health and Hospitals Corporation, said she chose Doyle over nearly 20 other candidates because she was impressed with Doyle's supervision of "a complex citywide operation, a major municipal vehicle fleet and a decentralized work force."

Doyle, a veteran of 20 years in the New York City Police Department, had most recently served as assistant commissioner of the city's Department of Transportation, where he supervised 2,500 parking and traffic control agents.

The Emergency Medical Service has been plagued by ambulance repair problems of late — half the fleet was out of service at one point in July, according to the New York Daily News — and has been criticized in the deaths of three patients who endured lengthy waits for service.

The 51-year-old Doyle, who began his new \$93,000-a-year post on Aug. 29, said it would be "premature" to outline what changes he might make in the ambulance corps.

"I've been around the block long enough to know that in order to find out what is really happening you have to get inside and take a look — get the facts. Then you start the comments," Doyle told the Daily News.

He said he plans to draw upon past experiences as a police officer to aid him in his new duties.

"I have crawled into cars and gotten people out, and I have gone to homes where people are seriously ill and transported them to hospitals. I know what the work is about," he said.

Doyle began his police career in the tough precincts of the South

Bronx and rose to become a top official in the Intelligence Division. He holds a master's degree in business administration from Columbia University.

## The Iceman cometh

The ice machines at the Cook County, Ill., Jail kitchen are working again, thanks to the "Iceman" himself — soul-music star Jerry Butler.

Butler, a Chicago Democrat who serves as a Cook County Commissioner and heads the board's Law Enforcement Committee, made a surprise visit to the jail's kitchen facilities during the summer and prepared a list of criticisms that probably had kitchen cooks steaming in their grits.

Butler is no stranger to the cuisine scene, having trained to be a chef at Chicago's Washburne Trade School from 1954 to 1957, prior to launching his successful 25-year singing career. But he traded the soup spoon for a microphone and, along with Curtis "Superfly" Mayfield, formed the Impressions, one of the most successful of the early soul groups, before embarking on an equally successful solo career.

After visiting the jail kitchen, Butler may have been humming one of his biggest hits, "Only the Strong Survive," because he reported that he found the portions served up to jail inmates "inadequate and unpalatable." He also found that plastic trays on which food was being served were not thoroughly cleaned.

Butler, who owns a South Side beverage company, also reported that a man loading food into kettles was not wearing gloves, nor were those preparing beverages.

Butler, known as "The

feeman," also noted that none of the kitchen's three ice machines was working, that the dishwasher was malfunctioning and that flypaper was hanging from ceilings in the food preparation areas.

The 48-year-old Butler said he makes periodic trips to the jail to investigate inmate complaints and to "see if anything can be done to make things better."

He told the Chicago Tribune that if the Cook County Department of Corrections and Canteen Corp., which operates the kitchen under contract from the County Board, act on his recommendations, "the operation will be improved. These things are not terribly expensive to remedy."

Cook County Sheriff James O'Grady, who is responsible for supervising jail kitchen workers, conceded that "much of what Butler says is true."

He added that inmates "sometimes may see smaller portions of food than they should and sometimes it is not as palatable as it should be — and it is definitely not as palatable as the inmates would like it to be."

Corrections Director Spencer Leak told the Tribune that employees seen preparing food without gloves have been reprimanded and that the ice machines have been fixed. And the County Board has approved advertising for bids on a new dishwasher, expected to cost \$86,000.

Butler, who listed his comments in a letter to fellow Board members, also called for renewed efforts to ease jail overcrowding.

*See your name in lights: LBN welcomes contributions to the "People & Places" section. Send all submissions to the editor's attention.*

## Caring too much

A 17-year veteran of the Louisville, Ky., Police Department who "just didn't like to write tickets" received a 25-day suspension without pay last month for supplying phony

## Out of the frying pan

During his career as a police officer, Thomas Doyle was once honored for wrestling a gun away from a suspect. In his new role as head of the New York City Emergency Medical Service, he

## What They Are Saying

"It's tough when you've got jailers laying around doing nothing because you don't have any prisoners in jail."

Sheriff Byron Oedekezen of Campbell County, Wyo., on the glut of jail space in the state's county facilities. (1:4)

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# Sifting through search-and-seizure rubble

By Jonah Triebwasser

It's good to be back in the pages of Law Enforcement News after being away for a few months. The extended absence was due simply to the fact that our nine friends in Washington (the Justices of the Supreme Court) had not been issuing very many quality criminal justice decisions that could be reported to LEN readers.

Things got so bad that my editor pleaded over the telephone for me to just send in "any old trash" I could lay my hands on. Funny he should put it that way, because this week we have a real garbage case for readers to sift through.

## Facts of the Case

In early 1984, Jenny Stracner, an investigator with the Laguna Beach Police Department, received information indicating that Billy Greenwood might be engaged in narcotics trafficking.

Stracner learned that a criminal suspect had informed a Federal drug-enforcement agent in February 1984 that a truck filled with illegal drugs was on its way to the Laguna Beach address at which Greenwood resided. In addition, a neighbor complained of heavy vehicular traffic late at night in front of Greenwood's single-family home. The neighbor reported that the vehicles remained at Greenwood's house for only a few minutes.

Stracner sought to investigate this information by conducting a surveillance of Greenwood's home. She observed several vehicles making brief stops at the house during the late-night and early-morning hours, and she followed a truck from the house to a residence that had previously been under investigation as a narcotics trafficking location.

On April 6, 1984, Stracner asked the neighborhood's regular

trash collector to pick up the plastic garbage bags that Greenwood had left on the curb in front of his house, and to turn the bags over to her without mixing their contents with garbage from other houses. The trash collector cleaned his truck bin of other refuse, collected the garbage bags from the street in front of Greenwood's house, and turned the bags over to Stracner. The officer searched through the rubbish and found items indicative of narcotics use. She recited the information that she had gleaned from the trash search in an affidavit in support of a warrant to search Greenwood's home.

Police officers encountered Greenwood and Dyanne Van Houten at the house later that day when they arrived to execute the warrant. The police discovered quantities of cocaine and hashish during their search of the house. Greenwood and Van Houten were arrested on felony narcotics charges, and were subsequently released on bail.

The police continued to receive reports of many late-night visitors to the Greenwood house. On May 4, Investigator Robert Rahaeuser obtained Greenwood's garbage from the regular trash collector in the same manner as had Stracner. The garbage again contained evidence of narcotics use.

Rahaeuser secured another search warrant for Greenwood's home on the information from the second trash search. The police found more narcotics and evidence of narcotics trafficking when they executed the warrant.

Greenwood was again arrested.

The California Superior Court dismissed the charges against the defendants on the authority of *People v. Krivda*, 5 Cal. 3d 357, 486 P. 2d 1262 (1971), which held that warrantless trash searches violate the Fourth Amendment and the California State Constitution. The court found that police would not have had probable cause to search the Greenwood home without the evidence obtained from the trash searches.

The California Court of Appeals affirmed, 182 Cal. App. 3d 729, 227 Cal. Rptr. 539 (1986). The court noted at the outset that the fruits of warrantless trash searches could no longer be suppressed if *Krivda* were based only on the California Constitution, because since 1982 the State of California has barred the suppression of evidence seized in violation of California law but not Federal law. But *Krivda*, a decision binding on the California Court of Appeals, also held that the fruits of warrantless trash searches were to be excluded under Federal law. Hence, the Superior Court dismissed the charges against the defendants here. 182 Cal. App. 3d, at 735, 227 Cal. Rptr., at 542.

The California Supreme Court denied the State's petition for review of the Court of Appeals' decision. The United States Supreme Court granted certiorari to consider the issue of whether the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibits the warrantless search and seizure of garbage left for collection outside the curtilage of a home. The

Justices concluded, in accordance with the vast majority of lower courts that have addressed the issue, that it does not.

## Court Trashes Defendants

In writing for a divided Court, Justice Byron White reasoned that the warrantless search and seizure of the garbage bags left at the curb outside the Greenwood house would violate the Fourth Amendment only if the defendants manifested a subjective expectation of privacy in their garbage that society accepts as objectively reasonable. *O'Connor v. Ortega*, 480 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (1987); *California v. Ciraolo*, 476 U.S. 207, 211 (1986); *Oliver v. United States*, 466 U.S. 170, 177 (1984); *Katz v. United States*, 389 U.S. 347, 361 (1967) (Harlan, J., concurring).

Justice White noted that the defendants claimed to have exhibited an expectation of privacy with respect to the trash that was searched by the police. The trash, which was placed on the street for collection at a fixed time, was contained in opaque plastic bags, which the garbage collector was expected to pick up, mingle with the trash of others and deposit at the garbage dump. The trash was only temporarily on the street, and there was little likelihood that it would be inspected by anyone. That, at least, was the defendants' contention.

"It may well be," White wrote, "that [defendants] did not expect that the contents of their garbage bags would become known to the police or other members of the

Continued on Page 13

## Looking at the legacy of A-G Edwin Meese

Three years ago last spring, when Edwin Meese 3d became the Attorney General of the United States, it was predicted in this



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

space that "things will be humming around the Justice Department for the next couple of years." Make that three years, and chalk one up for the old crystal ball.

Things did indeed hum around the Justice Department. Ed Meese was the most active Attorney General in recent memory. He was constantly in the news, urging that the Miranda warnings be overturned, pushing for limits on the exclusionary rule in trial courts, calling for drug testing of all criminal suspects, and, in general, battling for tougher handling of criminals. He came a cropper not because of his conservative agenda for criminal justice but because of other matters.

Incidentally, there was considerable talk while Ed Meese was beleaguered by trouble that morale and efficiency had plummeted in the Justice Department. Not so, according to the directors of eight DoJ divisions. Writing to support Meese at the request of Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), the division heads refuted claims that Meese's problems were affecting the department.

For example, Assistant Attorney General Charles F. Rule, who heads the Antitrust Division, said that his people "were working harder and more productively than at any time in recent

history." And J. Michael Quinlan, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, said the bureau's "mission and programs have been significantly advanced during the last year with the support of the Justice Department, and, in particular, the leadership of Attorney General Meese."

Joseph A. Morris, who heads the Office of Liaison Services, also had high praise for Meese. He pointed out, too, that Meese had strong support from police and prosecutors, and quoted several of them. Among them was Hubert Williams, president of the Police Foundation and former Newark, N.J., Police Director, who said, "Ed Meese has shown a greater sensitivity to law enforcement than any Attorney General I've known — and a special sensitivity to the police."

It is too early to fully assess Ed Meese's legacy as Attorney General, but one thing is certain. He was the best friend the law enforcement community has had in the Attorney General's office in many years. He became something of a police buff during his years in the District Attorney's office in Alameda County, Calif. He has always maintained a keen interest in, and concern for the police.

Even in the exalted office of Attorney General, Ed Meese was no aloof figure in Washington. He was constantly on the road, meeting with police executives and leaders of law enforcement groups all over the country to listen to their problems. For example, the National Law Enforcement Council, a coalition of 15 major law-enforcement organizations which this writer chairs, heard him twice in the last three years. To make sure that police concerns were not given short

Continued on Page 13

# Answer The Call To Honor

Every day you and 600,000 fellow law enforcement officers risk your lives to protect America. It's time we honor the men and women who have sacrificed their lives and those who continue to serve.

We need \$5 million to build our memorial in Washington, DC, on Judiciary Square, and the U.S. Congress says we must raise all the money from private donations before October, 1989 or there will be no groundbreaking ceremony.

Help build The National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial and establish a lasting tribute to honor our fellow law enforcement officers.



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# Loitering laws target rising drug-crime woes

Continued from Page 1

making it illegal for motorists to pick up hitchhikers and which slaps offenders with a \$500 fine. Motorists who offer rides to prostitutes or hitchhikers are also subject to the ordinance's sanctions.

"It is noticeably more pleasant to walk down the main street because the legitimate residents of the town aren't solicited," Mayor Salisbury said.

"The key is getting the police officers to perform," Salisbury said. "And if a police officer doesn't perform then the ordinance is worthless. We have some officers who are very dedicated to enforcing that ordinance. And when their shift is on, the record indicates that."

## Good Neighbor Policy

Ecorse's next-door neighbor, Lincoln Park, passed its own identical ordinance on Aug. 8 to battle its growing prostitution problem.

Again, the problem became noticeable when crack cocaine became the drug of choice around the country, said Lincoln Park Police Chief Dominick Roselle. Before crack, "prostitution on our streets was unheard of," he pointed out.

Like Ecorse, Lincoln Park has experienced a jump in prostitution arrests, and drug arrests also "have increased substantially" this year, Roselle said.

To attack the problems, Roselle has put a special vice team of undercover agents out on the streets.

Prostitutes are picked up for disorderly conduct when they "balloon," or expose their breasts to passing motorists. If they are in the roadway hitchhiking, Roselle said, "We get them for pedestrian in the roadway."

The new ordinance also prohibits the picking up of a person

soliciting a ride, allowing potential johns to be hauled in as well, Roselle told LEN.

## Naming Names

Lincoln Park Mayor Robert Heyer, a veteran of 37 years in law enforcement who served as police chief in this town of 46,000 people, told LEN of plans his city has to begin naming johns in the local newspaper once they have been charged by police. He said he sees a trend of municipalities taking actions such as these to attack prostitution and drug problems.

"One of the things that bothered me most about prostitution, they say it's a victimless crime, but that's a bunch of bull because the citizens of any area that has prostitution become victims. What you have there is the ladies and the young teenaged gals...approached by these johns and they're solicited.

"And you have the periphery crime that follows prostitution — the pimps, the muggers, people who hustle the prostitutes themselves. So what you have is just a quagmire of human degradation," Heyer said.

## Toe-to-Toe in Tacoma

Civil liberties groups have yet to come forward to challenge the Ecorse-Lincoln Park ordinances, but that is not the case in Tacoma, Wash., where the battle lines are being drawn for a legal challenge to a loitering ordinance aimed at flushing drug dealers from city streets.

The law, in effect since Aug. 16, allows police to arrest people solely for being in areas known as drug-trafficking locations. Once in police custody, violators can be searched. Those convicted under the law face a year in jail and a \$5,000 fine.

According to Tacoma Police

Department spokesman Mark Mann, the ordinance is made up of 10 subsections that allow for arrests if a person shows physical evidence of drug use, behaves in a manner raising "reasonable suspicion" of drug activity, has a prior conviction on a drug offense, has drug paraphernalia, is identified as a known member of a drug gang, runs from police, or attempts to conceal something police believe might be related to a drug deal.

By Aug. 19, Tacoma police had made 20 arrests under the new law; 14 of the suspects later were charged with felony possession of narcotics, Mann noted.

Mann said crack cocaine is the city's biggest drug-enforcement problem and he sees the ordinance as "another tool" for police to use against drug traffickers.

## Not Just a Sweep

"They don't go down and scoop people up for being in a particular area of town, but rather they monitor them and watch them for quite a while for one or more activity corroborating the fact that they're loitering for the purposes of drug-related activity," he said.

On the first night arrests were made, monitoring times averaged 20-30 minutes, Mann said.

"During that time, we watched people shoot up directly. We watched people deal rock cocaine in these areas. We watched look-outs. As the police cars drove by, we were documenting these people's reactions to the police too. We documented all of that for 20 to 30 minutes on each arrest. We develop probable cause before we move in."

Assistant City Attorney Kathryn Gerhardt said Tacoma's law is an outgrowth of what has been approved by Washington in

its Model Penal Code, and she said it is identical to the prostitution-loitering ordinance currently on the books, only rewritten for purposes of illegal drugs.

The 10 subsections are designed to preclude an officer from making an arbitrary arrest, she said.

"We're looking at specific types of illegal conduct which is being demonstrated. The officer will have to point to facts that have led him to believe that this person was hanging out for the purpose of a specific illegal act. Generally, our officers are engaging in a fairly substantial period of surveillance before they will move in to make an arrest.

"It's simply not a street sweep and I wouldn't encourage it to be used that way," she told LEN.

But the city's black leaders fear the ordinance will be unfairly enforced. They say the police can't tell if black youths are dealing drugs or simply hanging out.

## ACLU: Law Is Overbroad

The Seattle office of the American Civil Liberties Union is considering challenging the Tacoma ordinance because "it's overbroad and much of it is vague," according to Kathleen Taylor, the ACLU's state executive director in Washington.

"If it's overbroad it gives too much discretion to an individual officer, and that can result in arbitrary enforcement against certain segments of the population," Taylor said.

She said the law does not clearly define what a "known drug user or seller is" or how an officer should go about identifying a gang member.

"That could be by certain clothing they wear and that is not illegal and they shouldn't be arresting the person based on what they might be wearing. Or if a person transfers small objects for currency in a furtive fashion, that could be a drug deal but it could be lots of other things too," she added.

Tacoma is the second city in Washington — Yakima was the first — to enact this kind of ordinance. Seattle is considering a similar measure.

"Clearly, this is a trend in Washington," Taylor told LEN. "The reason it's spreading is because of legitimate concern about neighborhood street crime — that, combined with election-year histrionics.

"We always seem to get tough on drugs every couple of years when there's an election coming up. We see that in Congress right now too. And I think the law-enforcement measures are becoming more draconian because the law-enforcement measures so far have not been terribly effective."

Both Mann and Gerhardt dismissed the ACLU's criticisms of the ordinance.

## Twin Challenges

"We're inviting challenges from the ACLU," Mann said.

"We issued two challenges to them. One was 'Go ahead and challenge our law because it will help us hone and refine it,' and the other challenge was, 'Get out from behind your desk, go down there and take a look at the problem, talk to these community leaders, talk to the citizens — and the arrestees.'"

"They'll learn it's a well-needed law."

Gerhardt said she doesn't take the ACLU's concerns "too seriously."

"They're perfectly willing to sound off in the media, but they're not willing to talk to the legislative bodies that are adopting the ordinances nor to the attorneys that are drafting them. I think that if there was some legitimate basis to their concern, they would be talking to us."

But even if Tacoma's law isn't challenged, similar ordinances enacted elsewhere are sure to be as they are used more often to fight crime where other means have failed. A recent Dallas anti-loitering ordinance allows police to arrest and search people who look or act like drug dealers, regardless of whether they are seen making drug deals, or those who are picked up in areas where drug trafficking is known to occur.

The law, approved unanimously Aug. 24, has raised the hackles of civil libertarians in that racially tense city. Joe Cook, the president of the Dallas chapter of the ACLU, predicted a legal challenge to the law, which he said tramples on due process and civil rights and could be used to harass legitimate political activities and heighten tensions between police and the minority community.

## Chief's Assurances Sought

City Councilwoman Diane Ragsdale initially opposed the ordinance — the only Council member to do so — but later reversed her original "no" vote and said she would seek assurances from recently-appointed Police Chief Mack Vines that the ordinance would not be abused.

But in the estimation of Kathleen Taylor of the Seattle ACLU, the bottom line is that all citizens face a loss of freedoms as the proliferation of drugs and crime prompts legislative bodies to explore harsher means of dealing with the problems.

"There are increasingly harsh measures being proposed in order to stamp out the drug problem. But frankly, I don't think that the drug-loitering laws or these other laws are going to be effective because the drug abuse problem is a complex social and economic problem that can't be solved by law enforcement.

"It's a bigger problem than law enforcement can deal with. They're increasingly going to adopt Rambo-style or very harsh measures and the result is going to be decreasing civil liberties for everybody. Where will it stop before we're a police state?"

# Oregon deploys multijurisdictional group to tackle drug gangs from California

Continued from Page 3

dictments against gang members.

"That's critically important to what we're trying to do," Noelle noted.

The strike-force plan calls for assigning a state prosecutor to the U.S. Attorney's office to help pursue gang cases in Federal court, and speed up prosecutions in Multnomah County Circuit Court.

The state Attorney General's office also contributed an investigator to act as liaison with the strike force. Judges have agreed to give scheduling priority to gang-related cases and Gov. Goldschmidt was expected to call on the Legislature to raise the limit on the number of juveniles — a group found to be increasingly involved in gang activities — that may be held in state facilities.

At the state level, the strike force is being coordinated under

the auspices of the state's Youth Gang Strike Force, a multiagency unit that began its work on Sept. 6, according to Major Howland, who is a district commander of the Oregon State Police.

Howland said that while gang-related violence is largely centered in Portland, "gang activity moves throughout the state."

"I believe the gang is pretty much centralized around the distribution and sale of crack cocaine, at least here in Oregon," Howland said, and statewide efforts will focus on breaking up gang-controlled drug rings as well as "targeting specific high-ranking gang members and actually going after the gang organization in terms of their money flow and their narcotics flow."

The strike force's efforts have not gone unrewarded. Noelle said agents have already confiscated a kilo of cocaine "determined to

have come from L.A." and Howland said that two chief gang leaders are now in custody along with a number of other gang suspects.

While the Oregon strike force is still finding itself "playing catch-up" with the efforts of neighboring states California and Washington, Howland hopes the multiagency approach toward ending gang activity in the state will be successful.

"Law-enforcement officials in the criminal-justice system in California have advised us that perhaps they waited too long before they actively got involved in multiagency or unified law enforcement. We hope that by getting on top of this a little earlier than what they did in California, we can be more effective," he said.

Howland said the strike force would be in place at least a year and "we can either downsize or upsize that depending upon the impact we have."



# Wyoming faces jail-space glut

Continued from Page 1

becoming more common due to overcrowded conditions at Rawlins.

"The only thing I'm saying and that the rest of the sheriffs are saying is that it's a shame that the state pen is down there screaming that they're out of space and they have to turn people loose when there's all these county jails around here that are totally empty or not going to capacity," said Johnson County Sheriff Larry Kirkpatrick, whose 17-bed jail now holds five prisoners.

Sublette County Sheriff Jack Cain said his jail, a 27-bed facility, has had one prisoner in it for six months at a time. "We have a \$100,000 budget and that's kind of hard on the taxpayers."

Wyoming corrections officials say no decision has yet been made on the sheriffs' proposal, which the law enforcers presented during a July meeting with state penal officials in Cheyenne.

## Several Options Eyed

"There are some pretty important things that would have to be addressed before we could do that," said Don Boyer, correctional administrator for the Board of Charities and Reform, which oversees the penitentiary.

He said the Rawlins facility, which was built for no more than 580 prisoners, is now holding 730. He denied, however, that the state had instituted an early-release program, as reported by The Associated Press and claimed by some of the sheriffs who spoke with LEN.

Boyer said prison officials are discussing a number of ways of alleviating overcrowding, such as constructing a 50-man forest-conservation camp. There is also some support for an experimental "boot camp" type of shock incarceration for first offenders. He said the Legislature is expected to take up these issues in January.

## Concern Over Services

One concern voiced by state corrections officials — and acknowledged by sheriffs who spoke to LEN — is that county facilities could not offer the inmates the rehabilitative, educational and medical services required of state prisons under Federal law.

"They claim that [the sheriffs' proposal] will open themselves up to lawsuits because the counties cannot offer [state inmates] the same programs which they have, nor the freedoms or flexibility that an inmate in a state penitentiary has," said Sheriff DeLoyd Quarberg of Hot Springs County. "They're concerned about the liability from lawsuits of prisoners being sentenced to the state pen and winding up doing harder time in the county jail than what they would have done if they'd stayed at the state level."

Oedekozen agreed, saying: "The county jails do not offer



To ease state penitentiary overcrowding, Wyoming officials are considering a form of shock-incarceration "boot camp."

[rehabilitation] programs because basically the people we have at the county jails are innocent until proven guilty. So the security arrangements are different. I can't rehabilitate innocent people. I'm not supposed to."

"I wouldn't want that many prisoners from the state," Sheriff

Seghetti added. "For one thing, I don't have the facilities that the state has and I couldn't offer them the same leniency. In a county jail facility, of course, they're more locked down and I don't have the large exercise yards and equipment that they do in the state."

## Belly up to the bar:

# Bar-code inventories aid property clerks

Continued from Page 1

ple manner with a possibly complex environment."

The system, which starts at \$7,000, has been updated six times since its initial installation for the Sunnyvale, Calif., Department of Public Safety in 1986, with the newest edition just issued this month. Updates cost \$250 for a year.

Kennedy told LEN that the system can also be used in crime labs to keep track of exhibits, as well as for keeping tabs on police department assets, such as fingerprint kits, firearms, radios, and other items.

Some 40 departments around the country are now using the bar-code technology, and Kennedy said the FBI is now looking into the system.

## Manufacturer's Claims Met

"In the field of computer software, it's the first inventory-control package that I have seen that will do exactly what the manufacturer purported it to do and was designed for inventory control," said Phil Williams, director of technical services for the Marion County, Fla., Sheriff's Department. "It's absolutely the best thing I've seen."

Williams, who said his office "got bit by computers before," had nothing but praise for the system, which was installed

recently.

"It absolutely does everything that a law-enforcement property control person could want done, he said.

Other departments have expressed similar satisfaction with the system. Allen Watson, a forensic science technician for the Washington County, Ore., Sheriff's Department, said he was most impressed with the speed at which he can now locate the evidence from the 13,000 cases the department handles each year.

"I don't think we have to wait more than a second, maybe two seconds at the most for the display to come up. It's remarkably fast," he said.

Watson says he also is impressed by the system's ability to search by case number, description of the item, or the name of the officer who first brought in the evidence.

## Freeing Manpower

"It makes it much more easy to track stuff. For inventory purposes, it's a lot faster, a lot more reliable. One person is able to keep track of evidence a lot tighter than two people working with the old system" — which points to another benefit to using the bar-code system: It frees up staff, allowing for a more efficient allocation of manpower

Continued from Page 3

acted so brazenly that we must assume that they were committing these crimes to supply their own drug habits. All we can do is to try to identify them. I know cases like this look bad, but at least we're catching crooked cops," he told the Daily News.

But other officials lodged some of the blame with the pressure to fill up Police Academy classes and an affirmative-action program that makes it easier to become a cop.

The expansion of the police force from 22,000 in 1980 to 29,000 this year, coupled with an attrition rate of nearly 1,500 retirements and resignations each year, has left the city with a much younger police department.

Police officials say 45 percent of New York City cops are under age 30, compared with about 25 percent in 1980.

Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, talking about the Tompkins Square Park riot in an Aug. 23 press conference, said that police inexperience "was a significant factor" in the violent police response to the protest.

Lack of adequate supervision is also a major concern in the department, he said.

Critics also contend that requirements to become a police officer in New York City are too lax. The job still requires no more than a high school diploma — despite calls to recruit more

college-educated applicants — while physical fitness and intelligence tests have been changed as part of an affirmative-action plan. The city says the tests are more fair to women and minorities, but critics say they are just easier.

"With only a high school diploma required, a modest physical fitness test, a modest intelligence test and a very low flunk-out rate from Police Academy, it is difficult to say that New York has a high-quality police force," said Thomas Repetto, president of the Citizens Crime Commission of New York.

Chief Sullivan said that with a force as large as New York's, there is no avoiding the fact that some bad cops are going to get in.

"That has always been the case, and it probably always will be the case," he said.

But the rash of criminal incidents involving New York City cops has clearly alarmed the brass. Last year, police commanders from all five boroughs of the city were called to headquarters, where they were told to be more vigilant in weeding out the bad apples.

In a memo to Ward, Sullivan said the new figures point out "the need for concern and awareness by all our commanders of the potential for our younger, inexperienced officers to become involved in serious acts of misconduct, both on and off duty."

resources.

"It's not as apt for the paperwork to get up and walk off," Watson added, pointing out a frequent, nerve-racking problem confronted by property officers. "Somebody leaves the paperwork around that happens to have all your documentation on it, you're pretty much screwed."

The chances of a computer system crash are slim, he said, since his office backs up data on other disk sources daily "so that if the hard disk happens to crash we still have the ability to regenerate everything. The most we'd lose is one data base which we could still reproduce from the paperwork for that day."

## Going Back in Time

Some departments are trying to classify evidence that has been sitting around in the property room for years. While not an impossible task, most have chosen to start on a given day or case number and begin from there.

"What we decided to do here is to cut it off as of June 30," said Howard Tate, a property officer for the Huntington Beach, Calif., Police Department. "We started with a certain case number and started the new system. So that anything prior to a certain case number is not in the computer, anything after that is."

"The only thing where we did

go back and enter it later was some of the homicides," Tate added. "That got to be too much work, so we didn't go back very far."

The Louisville, Ky., Police Department has been attempting to record its existing inventory dating back to 1969, as well as recording an average of 22 pieces of evidence a day. It's a "tremendous" undertaking, said Lieut. Doug Hamilton, but the savings in manpower has allowed the department to make a dent in its inventory backlog.

"We find that the machine saves a lot of time as far as man-hours in clerical stuff and we're using those people to identify our back inventory," Hamilton said.

## Password Problems

One problem with the system, Hamilton added, is that anyone with password clearance to the system would be able to delete files.

"That [lack of] edit function is my pet peeve. I need that; I have to have it because it maintains record security," Hamilton said.

ICS president Kennedy said that problem will be solved in the newest update coming out this month. And while the system is not perfect, he said that with continued feedback from departments using it, it soon could be.



## Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

### Yes, a police riot

"New York City's Police Department deserves no praise for its handling of a demonstration in Tompkins Square Park in the early morning of Aug. 7. But Commissioner Ward and Police Department officials who prepared a report on the incident deserve credit for candor. The document makes clear that what occurred was indeed the 'police riot' some have charged. As the confrontation began to escalate, a panicky captain, finding himself in command because his deputy chief had left the scene, issued a '10-85 forthwith' radio call for help. 'This call is widely interpreted as being of an extreme emergency nature,' the report says. Hundreds of police flooded into the area, though they 'had not been briefed about the event. . . were not equipped for such an encounter. . . were not under the direct supervision of a superior officer.' The report makes clear that the riot reflected problems beyond individual conduct. It called for more training in crowd control and special units for riot duty. It also pointed to the department's recent rapid expansion. Thousands of new recruits lack experience on the street; the ranks of seasoned supervisors remain thin. Those problems pose profound challenges for police management. The riot showed how dangerous the failure to recognize and confront them can be. The report suggests a commendable willingness to do so."

— *The New York Times*  
Aug. 26, 1988

### How to avoid police chases

"How many more people will die before the lesson sinks in that obedience is the only correct response when a police officer says to stop? Some people automatically blame police every time a high-speed chase occurs and someone is hurt. How unfair. Police officers don't cause chases. A chase can't occur unless someone flees. It is difficult to imagine circumstances in which the officer is in the wrong instead of the person who disobeys a lawful order to pull over. No one would ever be killed in a chase if people remembered a simple rule. When an officer indicates that you should stop, your only realistic option is to stop. If the rule isn't being taught in the schools, it should be. If it isn't stressed as part of the process of obtaining a driver's license, it is time to start stressing it. Somehow, the notion seems to have taken hold that the 'Dukes of Hazard,' the 1970's television show in which police chases were portrayed as a game in which nobody was ever hurt or punished, represents real life. That notion needs to be rooted out and eliminated. Too many people are dying."

— *The Omaha World Herald*  
Aug. 18, 1988

### Most wanted: equity

"Any employer who comes under attack by his own well-educated professional employees has cause for concern, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation is no exception. It is shocking that 311 agents — three-fourths of the FBI's Hispanic agents — have joined a lawsuit in El Paso, Texas, charging the bureau with ethnic discrimination. The plaintiffs include the man who has been the FBI's highest-ranked Hispanic. Whether the bureau has broken Federal civil-rights laws will be determined in the trial that is now under way. But there is no doubt that these agents feel that they have not been absorbed into the 'FBI family.' That itself is a damning revelation of managerial ineptitude in the nation's elite Federal law-enforcement agency. Hispanic agents, who are only 4 percent of the FBI's field force, now draw 25 percent of the dangerous undercover assignments. These field-seasoned professionals say that they are held down in the ranks, passed over for promotions. Agents with law degrees say that they are used as little more than translators for their monolingual colleagues. And, perhaps most damning, the minority agents say that they are expected to speak Spanish whether or not they are bilingual, and they are expected to know various ethnic Spanish dialects without regard for their own background. There is no excuse for this kind of insensitivity anywhere in public employment, but it is especially offensive in the agency that is charged with investigating violations of Federal laws. The nation simply cannot accept anything less than complete racial and ethnic enlightenment in its own guardian corps. The numbers speak for themselves, and they proclaim that something is seriously wrong at the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

— *The Miami Herald*  
Aug. 23, 1988

### The 'Brady Amendment'

"It is virtually impossible politically to build a national consensus against all guns, but the work of the anti-handgun lobby has begun to bear fruit at the Federal level. The House will soon consider legislation to require a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases. The measure has been dubbed the 'Brady amendment' for presidential press secretary James Brady and his wife Sarah, who has been a leader in the effort to control handgun sales. Federal law already prohibits the sale of these guns to felons, those adjudicated mentally ill, minors, illegal aliens and drug addicts. The trouble is that without a mandatory waiting period, a purchaser need only file a statement that he is not disqualified and the handgun will be sold. The waiting period, which allows time for police to check the records of applicants, is widely supported. President Reagan says it's a good idea. The Justice Department 'has no problem' with such regulation. Every major law-enforcement organization in the country has endorsed the proposal. This is not a registration law or even an additional prohibition on ownership. It simply facilitates the enforcement of existing regulations designed to keep lethal, concealable weapons out of the hands of those Congress has already decided should not have them. There is no rational argument against the amendment."

— *The Washington Post*  
Aug. 9, 1988

### Cushing:

## Conceptual grasp of policing is needed

By Michael A. Cushing

The role of the police in urban America is very complex. Experiences encountered by today's urban police officer demand more of an in-depth understanding of society and human behavior than were ever before required. No longer can an officer rely solely on skills that are taught by an older veteran officer. To be effective, one needs a conceptual understanding of how policing relates to society.

A conceptual understanding of policing is the mental ability to coordinate and integrate the statutes, ordinances, social services, and public opinion to the individual experiences and actions encountered on the street. An officer with a conceptual understanding of police work realizes that the effects of incidents handled on the street extend well beyond the isolated incident. Since the officer represents society to the individual receiving police service, the actions and decisions made by just one officer have long-lasting consequences.

Most entry-level jobs do not require a great deal of conceptual skill. A beginning accountant need only determine that the bottom line balances. A junior-level businessman is only concerned that the assigned task is properly completed. It is not until these employees advance up the organizational ladder that they are required to develop a conceptual understanding of their work. In police work, though, the officer on the street must possess a conceptual understanding of the duties and responsibilities of a law enforcement officer.

Discretion is widely recognized in police work. In most instances, the officer on the street initially encountering a

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Michael A. Cushing is a lieutenant and patrol division supervisor with the Chicago Police Department. He holds a master's degree in public service from Governor's State University and is a graduate of the Traffic Institute's Police Administration Training Program.

## Letters

To the editor:

In your July 31 issue you published remarks attributed to Dr. James Fraser, University of South Carolina, concerning a claimed need for a universal philosophy of policing in America. His comments, as reported, contain a couple of extremely — to my mind at least — doubtful propositions.

Firstly, Dr. Fraser is claiming there is a necessity to develop a standard philosophy of policing throughout the nation's police agencies. A universal policing philosophy is the last thing the police occupation, police organizations, or police management need, even were such a phenomenon realistically achievable. Region, polity, style, local needs, local preferences, population density, funds, climate, politics and so on all conduce to variety in human enterprise. And very properly so. If one community wishes its police department (always assuming local wishes influence agencies' styles) to operate, for example, with a primarily regulatory as opposed to service orientation, so be it. If one community wishes to professionalize its police department (and accept the costs of professionalization) while another is content to continue with a non-professionally structured and operated department, so be it too.

Secondly, Dr. Fraser appears to favor a universal police management philosophy that would not only improve the effectiveness of police operations but improve the quality of personnel management as well. No one would disagree with the need to make police operational management more effective, nor would anyone cavil with the desirability of upgrading police personnel management. But commitment to management efficacy, excellence or whatever does not in itself constitute a philosophy, as Dr. Fraser appears to imply. A philosophy, to be worthy of the

name in this context, would at least need to be capable of providing criteria necessary to enable selection of management styles and practices appropriate to individual agencies.

Variety is essential to producing effective police agencies within the context of their various constituencies. No one seriously expects a Massachusetts State Police style of policing in a small southern California township or county any more than a Georgia sheriff style (to the extent there is one) of policing in northern metropolitan districts. Degrees of professionalism, local needs, community sentiment and so on all influence policing styles and competencies as well as the caliber of employees and the ways they are managed.

By all means let us work toward sound (and appropriate) operational and management practices, but let those practices be determined by reason rather than blind adherence to a national philosophy (however formulated) which would inevitably result in lower rather than raised standards.

A need for brevity constrains me from supporting the assertions contained in my comments, but their broad thrust is clear. Diverse police operational and managerial philosophies employed in the context of local requirements are essential if police organizational and occupational development is to proceed in a healthy manner.

The forum provided by Law Enforcement News for the expression of personal viewpoints, sometimes competing, is one of your publication's greatest virtues. May it long continue.

BRUCE SWANTON  
Senior Research Officer  
Australian Institute of Criminology  
Phillip, A.C.T., Australia



One police chief has likened the thrill of winning accreditation to the joy associated with seeing one's first-born child come into the world. Another has called it a wave of the future that all true police leaders must someday ride. To just about all law-enforcement executives, however, accreditation is, at the very least, a critical part of the modern professional vernacular.

Kenneth H. Medeiros has been with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies since 1979, and is currently the group's executive director. Retiring after 20 years with the Marine Corps, with the title of Assistant Director of Law Enforcement, Medeiros parlayed his military policing experience into a position as chief of police in Bismarck, N.D. from 1978 through 1986. In his distinctive self-effacing manner, he describes his appointment to the Commission as "being dragged out of obscurity." Given that the four organizations that founded and still support the Commission — IACP, NOBLE, PERF, and NSA — must unanimously agree on nominees, Medeiros laughs and speculates that in a moment of frustration someone must have said, "How about Ken Medeiros in Bismarck?" When his name evoked little more than puzzled looks and questions like "Who the hell is that?" Medeiros says the nominating board must have figured he couldn't hurt anyone and thus he joined CALEA and a star was born.

**"Knowing that your department has been recognized nationwide as living up to a body of very difficult standards, that's getting pretty close to high morale."**

## Kenneth H. Medeiros

**Executive Director of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies**

Law Enforcement News interview  
by Marie Simonetti Rosen

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** How does an organization that sets up national standards for law enforcement take into account local enforcement needs?

**MEDEIROS:** You have to recognize first that the standards are more of a parameter developed not necessarily as national standards but as professional standards, and provide the flexibility for local implementation based on specific agency or community needs. An example, of course, is in the two main criteria that we use to determine applicability of a standard, which is first of all the agency's size — obviously some things are not appropriate for different size agencies — and the functions or the responsibilities of that agency. If a municipal police department does not have responsibility for courtroom security, the standards in that area would not apply.

**LEN:** Does the accreditation program take the demographics of a particular department or locality into account — factors such as crime rate, unemployment levels, fiscal constraints, or what have you?

Medeiros admits that he, like many others, initially "had doubts" as to whether the accreditation concept would take hold. But in just five years 79 departments have won the coveted seal of approval from the Commission, and as many as 700 other agencies are now involved in one phase or another of the pre-approval process — and an arduous process it is.

The accreditation process takes about two years to complete, with more than 900 standards in such administrative and operational areas as interagency relationships, organization and management, personnel, traffic, prisoner and court-related services, and many more.

So why would a department take all the time and trouble to go through such a demanding process. As Medeiros sees it, accreditation is a tangible way of proving the excellence of a department. "It is a process for proving it and forever laying aside the nagging question of, 'Are you really that good or are you just saying that.' " And verification of a department's excellence is not the only benefit of accreditation. Medeiros points out that accreditation can bring the rank and file closer to management for mutual and departmental gain, enhance officer pride in the agency, strengthen ties to other agencies, and alleviate community suspicion about the department and its practices.

There is also another benefit, a more tangible one that translates directly in dollars-and-cents savings: Many accredited departments are finding that insurance companies are offering lower premiums on liability policies. Even self-insuring pools are encouraging accreditation by "underwriting the agency's participation in the program by picking up the fee and then providing a premium reduction once an agency has successfully completed the process."

Medeiros emphasizes that the accreditation standards are not national law-enforcement standards but professional standards. Certainly his statement holds true in the philosophical sense that the standards only tell agencies "what to" and not "how to," and the applicability of many standards is determined by agency size and other considerations. But of late, his statement even holds true in the literal sense that accreditation is no longer the exclusive province of the United States. There is now an accredited police agency in Canada, with more likely to be on the way. And Medeiros thinks the day may not be too far off when countries worldwide apply to and successfully complete the accreditation program. To paraphrase Medeiros's earlier self-description, it's a case of police agencies dragging themselves from obscurity, and into the limelight of professionalism.



ingful to small departments than it is to large ones. Would you agree with that?

**MEDEIROS:** I don't know who would say that or what their thoughts might be. I can tell you that the Chicago Police Department is currently in the accreditation process, the Houston Police Department was just recently accredited — and those are the second and fourth largest police departments, respectively, in the United States. There are other, "larger" police departments that are accredited, and I'm talking about agencies with more than 1,000 personnel. We have a half-dozen of those that are already accredited. So I don't agree with that premise, and obviously there are CEO's of large departments that also don't agree with it.

**LEN:** In that same vein, some very large departments already feel they are on the cutting edge of innovation. Given that, why would they need accreditation?

**MEDEIROS:** We have to look at accreditation in the context of what it was intended to do. While it was intended to address the needs of each individual agency and the standards have been so designed to do that, accreditation was also an approach by the profession. Why

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### Sizing things up

**LEN:** It's been said that accreditation is more mean-



***"We're not suggesting, and the program certainly doesn't require, that everybody fall into lockstep. We're merely suggesting that there are certain things that police departments need to address in today's society."***

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would departments that are already excellent agencies on the cutting edge feel a desire to participate? I reflect back now on the number of agencies that are already accredited, many of which I had preconceived as excellent departments that are well in front of many others, and yet they chose to participate. In conversations with them, what I heard them saying is that they have a responsibility to lead by example rather than saying, "We're great and we don't need it, but the rest of you do." If you look at the roll call of the agencies that have gone through the accreditation process, many of them already enjoy excellent reputations and saw this responsibility role that they had. And while they had been saying for a long time that they were excellent departments, they saw accreditation as a process for proving it and forever laying aside the nagging question of, "Are you really that good or are you just saying that?"

LEN: Some very large departments seem fearful that accreditation will result in the loss of local control to an outside group. What would you say to such departments in order to dampen their fears?

MEDEIROS: Well, I would say that first of all you have to look at what the accreditation program is, as well as what it is not. It's along the same lines as accreditation of hospitals or universities or law schools, and none of those programs — and this program is no exception — are intended in any way to take away local control. As I indicated earlier, it merely is a process of causing an agency to inwardly reflect on where they are, where they want to be, and what steps they have to take to bridge that gap.

LEN: What about the fear that accreditation represents a first step toward a national police force?

MEDEIROS: I don't know who that national police force would be. If you look at the program I don't think it really lends itself to that, because there's no indication that uniformity across the board from coast to coast is even desirable. We're not suggesting, and the program certainly doesn't require, that everybody fall into lockstep. We're merely suggesting that there are certain things that police departments need to address in today's contemporary society. There never has been any implication whatsoever beyond the fact that you establish cooperative agreements with, for example, neighboring jurisdictions, so that when you have the kind of situations that require more resources than one agency can provide, you already have clearly established plans to implement mutual aid between agencies. Certainly you can't try to expand that into saying that once we start doing things cooperatively, the next thing you know, we'll be doing them all under one commander, under one roof.

## Defense against stagnation

LEN: Theoretically speaking, if all departments throughout the country were accredited, could there be a kind of standardization that would lead to a leveling off in professional growth?

MEDEIROS: I don't think so, because the accreditation process, and in fact the accreditation commission, is nothing more than an arm of the law-enforcement community, and to suggest that law enforcement will never have any new challenges to face doesn't reflect on what history has shown us so far. We look at the standards right now as merely first generation. There are areas of new standards that are currently under development, and the process of developing these standards is by input from the law-enforcement community, a hearing before a committee of the Commission with referral back out to the law-enforcement agencies for their additional comment and concurrence. What is going to happen as more and more agencies participate in the accreditation program is that more and more suggestions for improvement of the program are going to come from the field. It's going to be the Commission's responsibility to address each of these recommendations and to implement those standards that are found to be acceptable and desirable by the law-enforcement field, and then turn them back around for implementation by law-enforcement agencies participating in the program.

LEN: Have any of the standards changed over the few years that the program has been in operation?

MEDEIROS: Yes. When our first draft of standards went out for field-testing, there were 1,012. From that number, based on the input we received from over 350 agencies that participated in the field test, the final print was 944. Since that time there have been a number of revisions, including a major revision dealing with the chapter on police lock-ups or holding facilities, resulting in the current 908 standards. We now have in the planning stages a new chapter dealing specifically with victims and witnesses. If that is implemented, that would no doubt increase the 908 standards.

LEN: When new standards are adopted, how do they affect departments that have already been accredited? Do they have to comply retroactively?

MEDEIROS: First of all, any proposal to amend or add a standard will go to all of those departments. So they're

***"So long as we have countries that utilize the police in a proper fashion the Commission, in my opinion, will favorably entertain an application to participate."***

going to know about it long before it even becomes a reality, if it does. They're going to comment on it, and if it's not appropriate we'll get that message from the field. One might think, "Well, someone out there is accredited, and you're suggesting now that here's another responsibility they have to meet, so they'll reject it simply because it looks like more." Nothing could be further from the truth. We've had suggestions to eliminate certain standards, and we've sent those out to the field. The field has come back and said that not only should we not eliminate it, they think we should toughen it up. What we're dealing with, I believe, are true professionals who see the real value of this process to enhance not only their profession but also insure that they continue to strive for a higher level of excellence, rather than satisfy themselves with what some others might say they need at a minimum.

## Going abroad

LEN: It seems that there is a lot of flexibility and give-and-take built into the accreditation process...

MEDEIROS: I wouldn't say there's a lot of flexibility. I would say that it's unrealistic to think that any body of standards could be developed so perfectly that it would not allow any flexibility, when you consider that the target of implementation is some 17,000-plus agencies. That's a very gray figure right now because it's hard to get a handle when you're dealing with not only municipal police and county police and sheriffs and state police and highway patrols, but we also address transportation police and housing police, campus law enforcement. And we're not even talking here about the United States exclusively. We have crossed the border into Canada, and we see that as only the beginning of a program that's going to expand in North America very quickly.

LEN: In your wildest imaginings, do you see this concept and process being shipped abroad?

MEDEIROS: Yes, and that's not even a wild dream. There are moves underway right now dealing with a number of foreign agencies.

LEN: On the surface, it would seem that exporting the program would complicate matters considerably, given social, cultural and political differences. Would other countries be amenable to standards born and bred in the U.S.A.?

MEDEIROS: The question you're asking is just an expansion of the question posed by those who say: "These standards were formed in the East. Why do we need them out here?" The point that we're making every time we have an opportunity to make it is that we're not talking about a geographical standard, or something that was done in any particular location. We're talking about something that addresses the profession of law enforcement, and so long as we have countries that utilize the police in a proper fashion, rather than in an inappropriate fashion, the Commission, in my opinion, will favorably entertain an application to participate. There are no doubt countries that, if they made application to participate, the Commission would reject simply because of the way the police are utilized. With other countries we see this process maybe a little further down the road, because of the need to translate the materials we now have. But there are a number of English-speaking countries where language is not an immediate barrier, so we see them more readily involved in the program than perhaps others. Obviously Canada is the most appropriate example right now.

LEN: What about Mexico?

MEDEIROS: With Mexico, first of all, there's a language-barrier problem, and I guess it would require the individual application to be reviewed and there's going to have to be some research into it. I'm familiar with some Mexican departments, particularly along the border, that have worked cooperatively for years with their neighbors among U.S. departments and may very well be in a position to request and be granted permission to participate.

LEN: A number of leading U.S. officials are on record as saying that there is widespread corruption among the police in Mexico. Would you have to seek input from the State Department or other U.S. agencies before proceeding on an application from a Mexican police agency?

MEDEIROS: I would imagine that there are some countries that we would have to have State Department approval on. I don't know that Mexico falls into that category. There obviously would be countries that we'd want to clear with State and with other Federal agencies, simply to determine how the police are utilized in those countries. It would be naive to think that based on what we may or may not have heard about a country that their application would be accepted by the Commission without any kind of investigation on our part. I certainly see it as a function of that investigation to check with the State Department and other Federal agencies — FBI or CIA or DEA or anyone who would have had an opportunity to work with those other countries — and to be knowledgeable about how the police are utilized. I don't think anybody in this country or in our Government has ever suggested abandoning the hope that things can be improved in other countries, particularly countries so vital to our own nation, like our border neighbors.

## Morale factors

LEN: In the literature CALEA sends out, it says that one of the benefits of accreditation is improved employee confidence. Yet in a recent interview with a locally popular police chief whose department is now in the accreditation process, he said that in his 28 years in policing he has found that there is no such thing as high morale among police officers. Among departments that have already received accreditation approval, is there any concrete indication that they have experienced an increase in officer morale?



# LEN interview: CALEA's Ken Medeiros

MEDEIROS: Well, I'm sympathetic to the comments of that chief when he talks about morale. I spent over 20 years in the Marine Corps, and if morale was high, things were bad *[laughs]*. They'd tell us things like, "All days off are cancelled until morale improves." Morale is a very different thing to put your finger on. I guess you can measure it in other ways, like lack of disciplinary problems, low turnover rates, those kinds of things. I surely don't think you're going to have people coming in singing songs in the morning and saying how happy they are to be at work. But I try to look at little indicators. Rank-and-file organizations may have opposed the administration in its attempts to seek accreditation. Later, when the agency was accredited and the accreditation pin was purchased by the department, that agency will have to order 800 more pins because not only all of the uniformed officers are wearing the pin but the civilian employees are wearing them too. They've even found where wives of officers had had earrings made out of them. That to me is an indicator that that agency's personnel were suddenly proud of that department and what the department had achieved. Pride in where you work, to me, may very closely resemble morale. It would certainly be an element of morale. You have to have other things too, but I think knowing that your department has been recognized nationwide as living up to a body of very difficult standards, and having come through that process successfully by utilizing a major amount of input from the rank and file, that's getting pretty close to high morale. You get somebody who feels good about going to work in the morning, and certainly a lot better than they might have felt before.

LEN: How do you go about breaking down initial resistance from rank-and-file organizations to the accreditation process?

MEDEIROS: Through education and communication and participation. Those are the three things that we strongly recommend. We would not suggest to anybody that you go out and get an application and join up simply because it sounds like something good. Take a look at it. It's awful hard to turn back from earlier positions, and that's what happens a lot of times in a department — simply because management suggested it, it is automatically viewed as something bad. We have other locations where the rank and file is trying to get the management to do it and is probably receiving the same amount of resistance. The rank and file has studied it, recognized that there are benefits to them, and management is suspicious, perhaps because they haven't looked at it yet to see that it is in fact something that could be beneficial to both. The point is that education, communication about the program, and then the opportunity to participate in the development of the policy has overcome resistance in the departments that have done so successfully, and it can work equally well in any departments in the future that wish to try it.

LEN: By extension, then, do you think that accreditation can bring management and union together in a more friendly and cooperative atmosphere?

MEDEIROS: I think it can, because it certainly requires the two sides to talk, and right now many times the only conversation they have is when it comes time for contract negotiations, which are by nature considered adversarial. Here's an opportunity to say, "Well, let's keep the contract in mind and recognize our obligations there, but let's go beyond the contract and talk about the kinds of things that will improve the department, that will improve the delivery of services to the community, that will improve the lot of the officers that are in the department." Many times we find both sides seeing the opportunity to perhaps put in place the kinds of things that heretofore they have not been able to do through contract negotiation.

## Scrutiny vs. accountability

LEN: The program appears to encourage public scrutiny of a police agency. Given that many departments feel they already get too much scrutiny, how do you get them used to the idea that it may increase through the accreditation program?

MEDEIROS: Well, accountability is maybe a better

word, and that's certainly what we try to encourage with the departments. Let's face it: The communities pre-pay for their law-enforcement services, so they have a right to a certain amount of accountability. Scrutiny may imply that there's too much suspicion on one side or the other. The agencies that have come forward and voluntarily participated in the accreditation process recognize the demands that this program puts on them to take some very exacting and difficult looks at what they're doing and how they're going to do things in the future, and the fact that this process is open to the public, including a requirement that the public have an opportunity for their input when the on-site assessment team is there. I think that removes a lot of the suspicion on the part of the community and may show the department that it doesn't have to be that dangerous, or that scary a thing, to say that not only are we doing what we should be doing, but we're willing to open up our department and have others come in and look at it, whether the community we serve or our professional peers when

tional coverage you can now get, or some options that are now open to you which weren't there before. The insurance industry is learning more and more about accreditation. The Washington Post ran an article reporting that not only do insurance companies look upon accreditation favorably, but the new emergence of the self-insuring pool, where departments get together and provide protection for insurance, recognize the value of accreditation as well. They're not only encouraging it but in some cases underwriting the agency's participation in the program by picking up the fee and then providing a premium reduction once an agency has successfully completed the process.

LEN: Have there been any lawsuits filed against a department where the fact that the agency was accredited made a difference in the outcome of the case?

MEDEIROS: I don't have any documentation on that. There was one major agency that had a significant

***"There is a certain category of chief executive that recognizes that all of this about turf battles is just so much nonsense."***

they come in as part of an on-site team sent in by the Commission.

LEN: One of the goals of the accreditation program would appear to be the improvement of interagency cooperation. In that vein, it's no secret that law-enforcement agencies are very competitive and possessive about their "turf." How does accreditation help resolve this kind of mindset?

MEDEIROS: I don't know exactly what it is about the accreditation program, and maybe it's not the program at all, but rather the people that choose to participate in it. But there is a certain category of chief executive that recognizes that all of this about turf battles and "I've got mine, so you figure out where to get yours" is just so much nonsense. So maybe that's all turning around. What brings this closest to home for me is to see how willing accredited agencies are to share virtually everything they have with other agencies that are seeking accreditation. They open up their doors, they're visited almost to the point of being disrupted sometimes, so that they almost stop everything that they're doing and open up their doors to other agencies and send their people over to the other agencies to help them get started and get through it. So what you're suggesting may be an ever-shrinking minority — I certainly hope it is. We find this not only among departments, but we've also had city managers come to us and say, "Never before has a police department and other departments within the city government cooperated so much" — because that's another requirement, that you have to have things in place with central personnel, with public works, with engineering, with the fire department. A lot of times, police departments or other city departments, because they see themselves in a competitive role, don't want to talk to each other for fear they'll give away secrets. Yet what happens when they start cooperating with each other is that they find there's a way that both can get what they need. So we see that happening within local governments as well as among neighboring governments. When you find local departments cooperating like that, then suddenly they all recognize that this openness and this willingness to share is not at all a scary proposition, and in fact it proves to be very advantageous.

## Insuring professionalism

LEN: Is there any reduction in liability insurance rates for departments that are accredited?

MEDEIROS: That was one of the things that was always just a whisper of a hope, but in fact it's a reality. In the literature we send out, there are three vivid examples where the insurance companies have actually said that now that you're accredited, here's a new premium that is reduced from the past, or here's addi-

tion lawsuit brought against it post-accreditation, but the lawsuit stemmed from pre-accreditation activities. They had subpoenaed the on-site assessment team to come in and testify. The plaintiff's attorneys, upon learning this, looked at what accreditation had accomplished and settled out of court for a significant amount less than what they originally asked for. And the whole reason was that they knew that the agency had in good faith taken corrective action on what apparently was an isolated incident, and they didn't see much sense in the expense of taking it to court because they didn't think they would have won anywhere near the award that they were seeking. We're a little new in the game, because we've only been operational since 1983. Right now, there are only 79 agencies accredited — and most of them, as you indicated earlier, were already on the cutting edge — so they were doing what they could to limit their liability exposure anyway. So it's probably a little early in the game to see just how valuable accreditation is going to be in that regard, but common sense tells you that if you're developing policy and then properly implementing that through well-trained and well-supervised procedures, you're already limiting the amount of exposure. Then when those suits are brought, the fact that you can document what your department's policy is in that particular area will certainly mitigate any action that might be taken. We're not saying that accreditation is a panacea or that no lawsuits will be forthcoming. That would be ludicrous. But when you're able to show that a particular situation was an isolated incident and not a custom and practice of your department, then you've already put yourself in a much more defensible position.

LEN: Police departments have a tendency to enact policy changes after litigation or particularly bad press — in other words, in reaction to crisis. Can accreditation help a department stay one step ahead of a crisis?

MEDEIROS: We certainly hope so. That's always the purpose of proactively looking at the kinds of things that you should be addressing, and developing policy and carrying out that policy to avoid getting into those litigious situations. At the same time, when you're writing policy, one of the things that I've always found is that the police executive has a very difficult balance to strike. You can take an idea and pass it through the legal department, and they will put in every possible phrase, paragraph, sentence and case citation to attempt to avoid litigation. Unfortunately, the officer on the street has no idea what they're saying. So the chief executive, in working with his legal advisers, has to write a policy that is understandable — keeping it simple enough that it's going to be carried out on the street, and leaving the legal department with the responsibility to defend that policy in court later on, without trying to put all that gobbledygook in the policy itself. You have to keep it simple, and you have to recognize who the policy is be-

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# Medeiros: "Accreditation is no warranty"

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ing written for. It should not be written for the attorneys; it should be written for the officers on the street who have to carry it out. The attorneys' job is to defend that later on, and certainly it's the attorneys' job to review the policy and make sure that the elements of that defense are contained within the policy, but not the written word of each and every case citation that you're going to carry forth later on in the court.

## Empirical research needed

**LEN:** Has there been a decrease in litigation against departments that have been accredited?

**MEDEIROS:** It's a little too early to do that, and you have to understand that someone is going to have to conduct the empirical research on that. If we do it, it's going to be suspect. We find now that there are a couple of doctoral candidates out there who are starting to look at accreditation, and they're doing some research. I don't know how long it's going to take to get the results of that, but again — and I don't say this apologetically — you have to recognize that we've only been operational a little under five years, and to develop that kind of material is going to take some time. We certainly think that all the elements of the program should lead to that, and we hear people saying that that is happening, but we're not backed with the empirical research or the data right now to say that's true. I believe in my own mind that it's true, because logic tells me it has to be that way. The data to back that up is probably out there, but we don't have it.

**LEN:** Would accreditation be a viable, proactive way of averting lawsuits based on negligent or inadequate training of police? There is a current example of one suit that could, if successful, bankrupt an entire town. . .

**MEDEIROS:** Well, first of all, I hope that community doesn't think they can rely on bankruptcy, because the courts have already said that that's not a vehicle that's available to local governments. You just raise taxes or raise the money somehow if you don't have the insurance. But let me go back to what I said earlier, that accreditation is not a panacea. This is not the only thing that a law-enforcement agency need ever be concerned with. Training has always been a very important requirement, and training will continue to be one. Accreditation does not address the individual requirements so much as it does the agency requirement. It does call for the department to employ only those officers that meet state certification or licensing requirements. There are requirements that the training contain certain elements, and that officers must be trained in each of these areas, but what it takes to train an officer to that level of proficiency is not really specified in our standards, because there are other agencies who have that responsibility, such as your state POST board.

Now, once an agency is accredited, that also is not a warranty on the part of the Commission that they're going to live up to even their own policy. What they do, if they don't live up to their own policy, is to further increase their liability exposure. If you have a policy and you ignore that policy, then almost on the face you have a liability situation on the part of that department. So achieving accreditation is not the end, but merely the beginning. Now that you've got it, the task of maintaining your policies and updating your policies and complying with them is an ongoing responsibility. But that's really nothing new; they've got that responsibility now. Accreditation just gives them clearer guidance on how to maintain that if they properly use accreditation as a yardstick, and they continually measure where they are, where they need to go and what lies in between to close that gap. Once you've got it and work on it continually, it's a lot easier to maintain than waiting until the papers hit the chief's desk and then trying to dig up the policy and saying, "Oh my God, we have a problem."

## Appearance vs. reality

**LEN:** What happens in departments where the relationship between management and line officers is rather distant? If policies and procedures are getting lost in the transmission, is the accreditation process equipped to

find out just how much the officers at the bottom are getting from the bosses at the top?

**MEDEIROS:** Well, first of all, that problem usually develops when departments try to create policy in a vacuum, when they sit up on the second floor and use a very small cadre of one or two people to develop policy for the department. Policy then is issued from above, almost in tablets, and it's not comfortable or acceptable to the rank and file. Our recommendation on documenting departmental policy is to ask the rank and file what they're doing. Go down and find out how they're performing a particular function. Ask a couple members of each shift to write down in longhand how they make a traffic stop or what have you. Then send these eight or nine rough drafts of proposals to the accreditation manager, who then puts them together in a consistent policy format, so that everybody recognizes it as a policy, and then issue that back down for review and comment. What you wind up with is a written directive that is acceptable to the people on the street because they already do it that way, and you don't have a training problem or a supervision problem or an acceptance problem, and you've now documented what you're doing — which is the whole intent of accreditation anyway. If you do it that way, then it seems you're going to avoid this problem.

If you don't do it that way, then how do the Commission's on-site assessors address that? The first thing they do is look at every written document that the department has in terms of the standards that are applicable to them. The on-site team looks at every standard, all 908 of them, even whether or not the standard is applicable to that department. They look at the standard to determine why it's not applicable and verify it — if it's a size question or a functional question — or, it might be a standard that is applicable but the agency chose to set that aside in the 20-percent category of other-than-mandatory standards. Once they have done that, the remaining time that the on-site team is there is spent verifying that the department lives up to its policies. They made ride with an officer at 2 o'clock in the morning, they may visit neighboring law-enforcement agencies and ask about the issue of cooperation, they may visit the courts, the prosecutors or central personnel. That's their job. People may say you can't do that in three or four days with only three or four people, but I'm telling you that based on our experience with 79 agencies to date that you can. Our assessors work long, hard hours for the three or four or five days that they're on site. But they accomplish the job, and they come away with a very clear picture of whether that agency is in compliance with those particular standards. And that's not the end of it. There's a hearing before the Commission, at which the agency is subjected to questioning and review by a committee of the Commission. The on-site assessment team leader is also available, normally through teleconferencing link-up, to answer questions that the commissioners may have. Then that committee makes its report to the full Commission, which takes the ultimate action as to granting or deferring accreditation.

## Trouble spots

**LEN:** In your experience, what are the areas that give departments the most trouble in the accreditation process?

**MEDEIROS:** I don't know if it's fair to say that this is the most trouble, but what we seem to find as one of the challenging areas is the 11 chapters dealing with personnel. Some departments are not as experienced as others in things like job-task analysis or job classifications or position descriptions. If they have central personnel, it's usually a little easier for them to accomplish. Even though up to this point they may not have done it, at least the people in central personnel know about it and probably have wanted to do it for some time. Accreditation has them look at this area and conduct those kinds of studies. So whenever you get into some new and strange area it seems to cause more of a challenge than the other, more operational areas that they're very used to. The law-enforcement kinds of things that they've done throughout their professional careers don't create as much difficulty for them.

**"Whenever you get into some new and strange area it seems to cause more of a challenge than the more operational areas that they're very used to."**

Now that a number of departments have gone through this, when a department is bumping into this kind of a challenge, they just open up their latest Update issue and lock down the roll call of agencies to find the addresses and phone numbers of a few and call to say, "How did you guys do this?" or "What's the best approach for accomplishing this?" We see that as breaking down some of the barriers. Another important thing that's coming along now is the networks that are beginning to develop in the various states. There's a new organization forming in this state [Virginia] where accreditation managers and other interested individuals will begin to meet on a regular basis and discuss issues. What I like about this is that it's not just accreditation managers of agencies that are just getting into the process, but rather accreditation managers of accredited agencies as well as those in the process, and others who are just thinking about getting involved.

**LEN:** What about reaccreditation? Have you had an agency go through this yet?

**MEDEIROS:** Well, accreditation is good for five years, and since we've only been operational since 1983, our first agency was accredited in 1984. They'll be coming up next year. The Commission has developed a reaccreditation process that is now out. At last count we have 18 agencies signed up for reaccreditation, and we think that program will go along very well. One of the benefits of the process of reaccreditation is that for those agencies who make an early commitment to reaccreditation, they spread the effort over a five-year period. We have put in place a vehicle to start a lot of the documentation review during that four- or five-year period. So when the on-site team ultimately visits, they'll be able to look at more specific programs and follow up in more detail because they have already taken care of the general documentation review, the kinds of things that can be accomplished through regular annual reporting.

## Going it alone

**LEN:** There are some states, including New York, for instance, that are toying with the idea of state-level accreditation of law-enforcement agencies. How do you feel about this?

**MEDEIROS:** Well, if you talk to some of those folks, the reason they say they're doing this is because there are a number of smaller agencies in their state that don't have the ability to successfully complete an accreditation program. I think that's selling the agencies a little short, or maybe not giving them a fair shot at it. The concern that I have in those regards is that if you call it an accreditation program on the one hand and on the other hand say that you've reviewed the 900-some-odd standards of CALEA's program and decided you can do it

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# Justices curb defendant's trash appeal

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public. An expectation of privacy does not give rise to Fourth Amendment protection, however, unless society is prepared to accept that expectation as objectively reasonable.

"Here, we conclude that [defendants] exposed their garbage to the public sufficiently to defeat their claim to Fourth Amendment protection. It is common knowledge that plastic garbage bags left on or at the side of a public street are readily accessible to animals, children, scavengers, snoops, and other members of the public." See *Krivos*, 5 Cal. 3d, at 367, 483 P. 2d, at 11269. "Moreover," White continued, "[defendants] placed their refuse at their curb for the express purpose of conveying it to a third party, the trash collector, who might himself have sorted through [their] trash or permitted others, such as the police, to do so. Accordingly, having deposited their garbage in an area particularly suited for public inspection, and in a manner of speaking, public consumption, for the express purpose of having strangers take it," *United States v. Reichert*, 647 F. 2d 397, 399

(CA3 1981), [defendants] could have had no reasonable expectation of privacy in the incriminatory items that they discarded."

Furthermore, as the Supreme Court has held, the police cannot reasonably be expected to avert their eyes from evidence of criminal activity that could have been observed by any member of the public. Hence, "[w]hat a person knowingly exposes to the public, even in his own home or office, is not a subject of Fourth Amendment protection." *Katz v. United States*, *supra*, at 351. The Court held in *Smith v. Maryland*, 442 U.S. 735 (1979), for example, that the police did not violate the Fourth Amendment by causing a pen register to be installed at the telephone company's offices to record the telephone numbers dialed by a criminal suspect. An individual has no legitimate expectation of privacy in the numbers he voluntarily dialed on his telephone, the Court reasoned, because he voluntarily conveys those numbers to the telephone company when he used the telephone. Again, the Justices observed that "a person has no legitimate expectation of privacy in information he voluntarily

turns over to third parties." *Id.*, at 743-744.

Similarly, the Supreme Court held in *California v. Ciraldo*, *supra*, that the police were not required by the Fourth Amendment to obtain a warrant before conducting surveillance of the defendants' fenced backyard from a private plane flying at an altitude of 1,000 feet. The Justices concluded that the defendant's expectation that his yard was protected from such surveillance was unreasonable because "[a]ny member of the public flying in this airplane who glanced down could have seen everything that these officers observed." 476 U.S., at 213, 214.

"Our conclusion that society would not accept as reasonable [defendants'] claim to an expectation of privacy in trash left for collection in an area accessible to the public is reinforced by the unanimous rejection of similar

claims by the Federal Courts of Appeals," noted White.

## Dumping on State's Rights

Justice White rejected Greenwood's alternative argument: that his expectation of privacy in his garbage should be deemed reasonable as a matter of Federal constitutional law because the warrantless search and seizure of his garbage was impermissible as a matter of California law.

"Individual States may surely construe their own constitutions as imposing more stringent constraints on police conduct than does the Federal Constitution," wrote White. "We have never intimated, however, that whether or not a search is reasonable within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment depends on the law of the particular State in which the search occurs. We have emphasized instead that the Fourth

Amendment analysis must turn on such factors as 'our societal understanding that certain areas deserve the most scrupulous protection from government invasion.' *Oliver v. United States*, 466 U.S., at 178 (emphasis added). See also *Rakas v. Illinois*, 439 U.S. 128, 143-44, n. 12 (1978). We have already concluded that society as a whole possesses no such understanding with regard to garbage left for collection at the side of a public street."

*California v. Greenwood and Van Houten*, No. 86-684, decided May 16, 1988.

*Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

## Remembering Meese as a friend to law enforcement

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shift within the Justice Department, he established the Office of Liaison Services to give police executives a point of contact with the department.

As Attorney General, Meese made sure that police agencies were rewarded for aggressive law enforcement, especially in drug cases. It was his initiative that led to the Justice Department's asset-forfeiture program, which has helped many agencies in a time of tight budgets. Many millions of dollars in cash and property seized from criminals have flowed into police agencies. Ed Meese urged Federal District and Circuit Court judges to put forfeiture cases near the top of their dockets so that the police could collect forfeited assets as promptly as possible. He ordered all United States Attorneys to assign someone in their offices to expedite such payments. Those payments are sometimes slow in coming even now, but not because Meese dragged his feet.

As Attorney General, Meese headed the Administration's National Drug Policy Board to coordinate the battle against narcotics. The fight is far from won, but not for lack of effort by Ed Meese. He was a highly visible and vocal advocate of the Administration's approach to fighting drugs. Last spring he made a five-nation tour of Central America to promote drug eradication and stronger controls on the movement of drugs to the United States, and only days before his

resignation he joined Federal agents on a marijuana raid in California. He constantly encouraged Federal drug-fighting agencies, especially the Drug Enforcement Administration, to cooperate with state and local agencies.

Ed Meese stepped up the prosecution of organized crime. He was largely responsible for the pretrial detention of suspects who are deemed to be a danger to their communities. Like many of Meese's initiatives, that raised the hackles of civil libertarians, but it was upheld by the United States Supreme Court. He went after the child pornography industry and established the National Obscenity Enforcement Unit within the Justice Department. As a result, Federal prosecutions of child-pornography cases went from an average of 3 to 249 annually in the past five years. To help local prosecutors who had no experience in pornography cases, Meese set up a resource center in the department where they could get help.

We can hope that Richard Thornburgh, President Reagan's choice to succeed Meese as Attorney General, will be as sympathetic to law enforcement leaders as was Ed Meese.

*Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.*

## Forum:

# A conceptual grasp of policing

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situation is the one who has the most latitude in making decisions. As a problem or situation advances up through the ranks, the options become increasingly defined and limited. Thus it is essential to insure that the proper discretion is exercised at the lowest level. This requires the mental ability to make the proper decisions incorporating applicable laws and public sentiments in relation to the individual event.

One of the best ways to develop a conceptual understanding is through post-secondary education. Courses taken in post-secondary, or college education introduce students to a study of human and organizational behavior that provides a necessary foundation for events they will experience on the street.

The study of sociology and psychology provides an exposure to social patterns and individual behavior. These studies are invaluable to an officer working in a

diverse American society. Although these studies alone do not enable officers to become instant experts, they provide a basis for understanding human behavior.

There are many limitations placed on the American police. The memories of oppressive governments were all too familiar to our Founding Fathers. With a knowledge of not only the law, but of how and why legal precedents came to be established in America, an officer is better equipped to understand and deal with situations confronted daily on the street. By relating the individual, group, and legal precedents to a specific situation, the individual officer begins to understand conceptually his role as an American police officer.

Post-secondary education also allows one the opportunity to improve written and oral communication skills. Improvement in these areas facilitates the delivery of the message.

The technical role of a police officer can easily be taught in a pre-service training academy. The mechanics of approaching a vehicle, answering a call for service, completing investigative reports, and conducting interviews are all topics that every police recruit is taught. But without a conceptual understanding of police work, these events are only individual, rote, mechanical occurrences.

Urban American police are confronted with escalating problems never before experienced. The increases in the number of homeless and large numbers of mentally disturbed people requiring police attention are new to the American police. Responses to these problems often require more than rote, routine responses. To continue to be effective and confront these problems, administrators have to foster a conceptual approach at the street level. America's police have to be prepared to adapt to these changing issues and respond by utilizing conceptual skills.

## Jersey City gets 2d reform study

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Department through establishing policies, priorities and direction," the report said.

The Murphy-Mayo report concurred with most of the findings of the internal task force regarding departmental reorganization, but outlined other internal improvements that could be made.

It called for the implementation of "differential police response to calls for service" (DPR), saying such an approach could help prevent court suits based on loss of life or injury resulting from police mishandling calls for service.

Four areas need "immediate attention," the Murphy-Mayo report said. "These are policies

and procedures for directing handling telephone calls for service, policies and procedures for controlling pursuit driving, coordination with Office of Emergency Preparedness, and management of the Property Room. Policies to control overtime pay should also be a priority."

Chief Adams confirmed that the department had been working on implementing DPR "for quite some time prior to their revealing that interest to us."

The consultants said their report agrees with most of the department's own reorganization plan, but said their findings "conflict with perceived organizational values in the Jersey City Police

Department which impedes implementation. The department has a culture of stability with little change. Almost any significant change would be a major conflict with this culture."

The Murphy-Mayo study said "a delicate balance must be maintained between effecting recommended changes as efficiently as possible without producing organizational shock."

Chief Adams observed: "There was nothing in that [Murphy-Mayo] report that was anything new. But there were good ideas in it. They were an outside study and what happened is a lot of their views agree with things that we were always in agreement with."



**Police Officers.** The Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department is seeking to fill entry-level positions.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 21 years old at date of appointment but not older than 30 at date of application. In addition, applicants must: be at least 5 feet tall with weight proportionate to height; have 20/60 vision of better, correctable to 20/20; possess a high school diploma or GED or one year of experience as a sworn police officer in a city of at least 500,000 population, and be a resident of the District of Columbia or become a resident within 180 days of appointment. Candidates must pass a written and physical examination.

To apply, contact the Metropolitan Police Recruiting Branch, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 2061, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 727-4236. AA/EOE.

**Deputy Sheriffs.** The Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking entry-level deputies for its law enforcement division.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 19 years of age, and must possess a high school diploma or G.E.D., and a valid driver's license. Record must be free of felony convictions. All qualifying applicants will be subject to extensive screening.

Starting salary is \$16,129 per year for trainees, and \$23,148 per year upon completion of 16-week police academy program. Annual merit raises bring salary to maximum of \$32,557.

To apply, write or call: Broward County Sheriff's Office, 2600 SW 4th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315. (305) 765-4448.

**Chief of Police.** The City of Joliet, Ill., population 78,000, is seeking to fill an executive position responsible for planning, organiz-

ing, directing, budgeting and supervising employees and programs for a police department comprising a sworn and non-sworn staff of 235.

The position requires an individual with extensive experience in police work, with five or more years in a command position, preferably in a municipality of more than 35,000 population; a bachelor's degree in law enforcement, criminal justice or a related field; comprehensive and broad knowledge of modern principles and practices in law enforcement, police science and criminology; excellent leadership, administrative and communication skills. Successful candidate must establish residency in the City of Joliet within nine months of hiring date. Salary range for the position is \$44,030 to \$54,997, plus excellent fringe benefits.

To apply, send resume or apply in person to: Human Resources Department, 150 W. Jefferson Street, Joliet, IL 60431. Deadline is 5:00 P.M., Oct. 7, 1988.

**Police Attorney.** The City of Gastonia, N.C., is seeking a police attorney to function under the administrative direction of the chief of police and the professional/legal direction of the assistant city attorney. This is a new position providing an opportunity to help structure the legal function relating to the police department.

The successful candidate should be a graduate of a law school of recognized standing and be licensed to practice law in North Carolina. Experience as a practicing attorney in the area of criminal law is required. Salary is negotiable within a range of \$24,102 to \$37,960d annually, plus excellent benefits.

To apply, send resume to: Larry W. Wood, Director of Personnel, City of Gastonia, P.O. Box 1748, Gastonia, NC 28053-1748. Position is open until filled.

**Chief of Police.** Cape Coral, Fla., a city of 60,000 permanent residents in one of the fastest growing areas in the United States, is seeking a police chief to direct a staff of 137 employees (85 sworn). Cape Coral operates under a council-manager form of government and the chief reports directly to the city manager.

Successful candidate must provide evidence of demonstrated leadership and administrative ability, with extensive knowledge of modern police administration. Completion of a bachelor's degree in criminal justice or a related field is highly desirable, as is graduation from the FBI National Academy, the Southern Police Institute, the Senior Management Institute for Police or similar training program. Candidates must possess at least five years of experience at a command level in a law-enforcement agency. Any equivalent combination of training and experience which provides the required skills, knowledge and ability is acceptable. Screening of candidates may involve completion of an assessment center.

Salary range for the position is \$41,767 to \$52,209, plus comprehensive benefits package that includes monthly car allowance.

To apply, send a one-page letter summarizing professional accomplishments and describing why you should be considered for this position, along with a copy of your resume, including salary history, to: IACP Executive Search/Cape Coral, P.O. Box 4066, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Deadline is Oct. 21, 1988. All applications are subject to Florida Sunshine and Public Records Law.

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## LEN interview: CALEA chief Ken Medeiros

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with 200 or 300, where are those 600 or 700 standards that are so insignificant that they shouldn't be involved in accreditation? Are we saying that a state is making an effort to establish a program of minimum standards and they're going to assist agencies in reaching that point to get them started, with the next logical step being to go on to accreditation? We could certainly be encouraged and support that kind of an effort. But don't call it accreditation in that regard. Call it something that still leaves the next logical step as accreditation. Because here's what may happen: First of all, there are some that will do no more than they have to do to get by. There are others that will want to do more, that will truly want to elevate the law-enforcement profession and want to seek accreditation, but in order to get the backing of their political body they'll have to overcome an additional barrier: "Why are you doing that when all you have to do is this?" You'll have an additional barrier or hurdle for a truly professional law-enforcement executive who wants to go beyond what they may see as a program that is really not going to do what they want to as far as elevating their department. I'm afraid that once we become satisfied, we start slipping. If you're not moving forward, you may very well be slipping backward. Accreditation has always got to be a program that requires significant effort to reach a higher level of achievement. If someone is saying that they don't think they can do that, or even that it may be too expensive to do that, then I think they might be selling themselves a little short.

**LEN:** Do you see any problem of potential political influence or lack of objectivity in a state-level accreditation program?

**MEDEIROS:** I don't want to insult anybody and say that you could not find objective evaluators within a state. I will say, however, that the perception is going to be difficult to overcome that it's a "good ol' boy" concept. There could be the argument that they're looking at you today and you're looking at them tomorrow, so where is the true objectivity there? But at the same time, let me hasten to add that we would encourage any state to incorporate or develop whatever program they think would be helpful in raising the consciousness of agencies within that state to attempt to do a better job of delivering law-enforcement services, whatever that may be. I only ask that in so doing they look at it from the other aspect, too, of whether they are in any way detracting from other programs that are designed to do the same thing. In other words, don't put in additional barriers or hurdles to agencies that may want to participate in the CALEA program by emplacing a program that purports to do the same thing but in effect can't possibly be doing the same thing, even when they recognize that they're eliminating 500 or 600 standards. And we'd like to know which standards are so insignificant that they shouldn't be included.

**LEN:** Accreditation fees can range from \$5,300 to just over \$20,000, depending on agency size. But are there hidden costs in the process, such as, for instance, the need for new computer systems or other hardware items?

**MEDEIROS:** The most significant cost that you're going to find in this process is human resources. On the other hand, you've got most of those resources already, so it's just a matter of reallocating them to achieving the requirements of accreditation. Unlike some other programs, there are not as many hardware items in law-enforcement accreditation as you might expect. There are requirements for constant radio communication with officers in the field, and that primarily requires portable radios, so if you don't have sufficient radios for all of the officers that might be one cost. There is a requirement that officers in the field have body armor available to them, so if you don't have that now it might be a cost. But all of these things should be there already. We're talking about life and safety items that already should be there. You don't need to be involved in the accreditation program to know that these are the kinds of things that the officers out in the field should already have at their disposal. Anyone can purchase the standards manual as an independent item. You can take the time to study it and look at each standard to find out what, if anything, it's going to cost for compliance. Look before you decide if accreditation is for you. I'm satisfied that once they look at it, they're going to like what they see. And even though they will recognize the challenge of successfully completing it, I'm convinced they're going to go for it.

**LEN:** Do you think accreditation is here to stay?

**MEDEIROS:** I can only tell you that when I first joined as a member of the Commission in 1979, I had a vision and I knew where we wanted to go, but I had some serious doubts as to whether we would ever get there. I have those doubts no longer. I'm convinced that accreditation is here to stay. With close to 700 agencies involved in one phase or another of the process at this point, there's no way the law-enforcement community is going to let this issue go away. There are many others out there who are not yet involved but want to be involved or say they're going to get involved. It's just a matter of positioning their department. I'm extremely excited about the possibilities.

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# Upcoming Events

## NOVEMBER

- 1-2. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va.
- 1-3. **Introduction to Physical Evidence.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. No fee.
- 1-4. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 2-3. **Handling the Assaultive or Out-of-Control Offender.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$400.
- 2-3. **Managing Field Training Officer Programs.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$275.
- 2-3. **DWI Enforcement.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$650.
- 2-4. **Advanced Special Weapons & Tactics.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.
- 2-4. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Sacramento, Calif. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).
- 2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Southfield, Mich. Fee: \$495.
- 3-4. **Blood Spatter Analysis.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Daytona Beach, Fla.
- 3-4. **Contemporary Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Washington, D.C.
4. **Report Writing.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$300.
- 4-5. **How to Become a Professional Expert Witness & Security Consultant.** Presented by the Security Management Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$295.
- 4-6. **Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs, Part II.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.
- 7-9. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Lakewood, Colo. Fee: \$495.
- 7-11. **Introductory Computer Applications for the Police Budget Process.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.

- 7-11. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson. To be held in San Mateo, Calif. Fee: \$290.
- 7-11. **Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.
- 7-11. **Police Motorcycle Rider Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.
- 7-11. **Limited Manpower Detail: Executive Protection.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$700.
- 7-11. **Interviews & Interrogations for White-Collar Crime.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$375.
- 7-11. **Crime Scene Techniques Involving Surface Skeletons & Buried Bodies.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 7-18. **Police Motorcycle Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$1,000.
- 7-18. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.
- 7-18. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Panama City, Fla. Fee: \$495.
8. **Microcomputer Security.** Presented by the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$100.
- 8 & 10. **Police Photographic Surveillance.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$160.
- 8-10. **Court Service.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 9-10. **Leadership & the Executive Role.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. To be held in Cleveland, Ohio. Fee: \$150.
- 9-11. **Investigation of Economic/White-Collar Crime.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas.
- 9-11. **Directed Patrol for Crime Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.
- 9-11. **Developing Policies, Procedures & Rules.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver.

10. **Building Searches.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$300.
- 14-16. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$495.
- 14-16. **Special Problems in Internal Affairs Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.
- 14-16. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Myrtle Beach, S.C. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).
- 14-16. **Commanders' Course on Hostage Incidents.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 14-16. **Allocation & Deployment of Police Personnel.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Little Rock, Ark.
- 14-16. **Stakeouts & Surveillance.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center. To be held in New York. Fee: \$250.
- 14-16. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$495.
- 14-16. **Corporate Loss Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.
- 14-18. **Basic Fingerprinting.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$250.
- 14-18. **Advanced Executive Protection.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$700.
- 14-18. **Crime Scene Investigation.** Presented by the Mid-Atlantic Institute. To be held in Raleigh, N.C. Fee: \$350.
- 14-18. **Advanced Computer Applications for the Police Budget Process.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 14-18. **Building Criminal Investigation Skills.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.
- 15-17. **Management of Criminal Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$445.
- 15-17. **Homicide Investigation: Serial Murder.** Presented by Sangamon State University. To be held in Springfield, Ill. Fee: \$200.
- 15-18. **VIP Protection.** Presented by Executech Internationale. To be held in Sterling, Va.

- 16-17. **Investigation of Child Abuse.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$150.
- 16-17. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va.
- 16-18. **Motor Vehicle Lamp Examination.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.
- 16-18. **Sixth Annual Conference on Crime Victims.** Co-sponsored by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services and the Virginia Network for Victims and Witnesses. To be held in Fairfax, Va.
17. **Employee Motivation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$293.
- 17-18. **Investigating Unusual Homicides.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$150.
- 20-22. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Little Rock, Ark. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).
- 21-23. **Law Enforcement Shotgun.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$295.
22. **Apprehension of Armed Subjects.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$100.
- 28-30. **Introduction to Criminal Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$500.
- 28-Dec. 2. **Police Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 28-Dec. 2. **Field Training Officers' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 28-Dec. 2. **DWI Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 28-Dec. 2. **Advanced Death Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.
- 28-Dec. 2. **Advanced Programming with a dBase III for Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.
- 28-Dec. 16. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 29-30. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$175.

- by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$400.
- 2-3. **Investigative Techniques, Problems & Solutions.** Presented by the Security Management Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$295.
- 4-10. **Providing Protective Services.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$2,300.
- 5-6. **The Law Enforcement Response to Family Violence.** Presented by the Victim Services Agency. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$150.
- 5-7. **Special Topics in Police/Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 5-7. **Crime Analysis II.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Tampa, Fla.
- 5-7. **The Investigation & Prosecution of Complex Narcotics Cases.** Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$395.
- 5-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.
- 5-9. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 5-9. **Advanced Supervision Skills.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.
- 5-9. **Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.
- 5-9. **Antiterrorism Physical Security.** Presented by Executech Internationale. To be held in Sterling, Va.
- 5-9. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$345.
- 5-9. **Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.
- 5-9. **Police/Medical Investigation of Death.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami.
- 5-16. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.
- 5-16. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$580.
- 5-16. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$595.
6. **Bomb Threat Awareness.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$100.
- 7-9. **Managing the Criminal Investigation Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans.
- 8-9. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Philadelphia.
- 12-13. **Deadly Force/Judgmental Shooting.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$195.
- 12-14. **Advanced Cults & Sects Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 12-14. **Management of the Telecommunications Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.
- 12-14. **Planning, Design & Construction of Police Facilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Nashville.
- 12-16. **Command Post Operation.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$445.
- 13-15. **Strategic Vice Investigations: Obscenity, Prostitution, Child Pornography.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$150 (in state); \$200 (out of state).

## For further information:

**Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre,** P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.

**Calibre Press,** 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

**Center for Criminal Justice,** Case Western Reserve University, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

**Criminal Justice Center,** John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

**Criminal Justice Center Police Academy,** Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

**Criminal Justice Training & Education Center,** 301 Collingwood Blvd., Toledo, OH 43602. (419) 244-4680.

**Executech Internationale Corp.,** 105 Executive Drive, Suite 110, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

**Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture,** 600 Maryland Ave., N.W., Room 106, Washington, DC 20024. (202) 447-7124.

**Institute of Police Technology & Management,** University of North

Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

**Institute of Public Service,** 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. (800) 235-4723. (800) 633-6681 (in Georgia).

**International Association of Chiefs of Police,** 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

**Mid-Atlantic Institute,** 205 Broad Leaf Circle, Raleigh, NC 27612. (919) 781-8601.

**National Crime Prevention Institute,** School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

**New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management,** Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. (617) 239-7033, 34.

**Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D.,** 1015 12th St., Suite 6, Modesto, CA 95354-0811. (209) 527-2287.

**Pennsylvania State University, Attn. Kathy Karchner,** 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-3551.

**Police Management Association,** 1001 22nd St., N.W., Washington, DC 20037. (202) 833-1460.

**John E. Reid & Associates,** 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

**Richard W. Kobetz and Associates,** North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

**Sangamon State University, Attn.: Dr. Steven A. Egger,** Springfield, IL 62794. (217) 786-6682.

**Security Management Institute,** 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

**Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms Shirley Beck,** University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.

**Traffic Institute,** 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

**Victim Services Agency, Law Enforcement Training Project,** 2 Lafayette St., 3d Floor, New York, NY 10017. (212) 577-7700.

**Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services,** 805 E. Broad St., Richmond, VA 23219. (804) 786-4000.

**Washington Crime News Services,** 7043 Wimsatt Rd., Springfield, VA 22151-4070. (703) 941-6600.

- 29-Dec. 1. **Police Intelligence Training: Predicting Crime & Violence.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$240 (in state), \$290 (out of state).
- 29-Dec. 2. **Police Training Officers' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 29-Dec. 2. **Recognition, Investigation & Prevention of Child Abuse.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$95.
- 30-Dec. 2. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).
- 30-Dec. 2. **Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$295.

## DECEMBER

- 1-2. **Contemporary Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Washington, D.C.
- 1-2. **Handling Organized Crime Investigations.** Presented by the Police Management Association. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$125 (members), \$150 (nonmembers).
- 1-2. **Basic Hostage Procedures.** Presented



# Law Enforcement News

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## Committing crime while standing still:

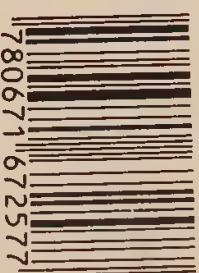
A number of localities, alarmed by a plague of drug dealing and other vice crimes, have enacted anti-loitering laws that say that simply looking like a drug dealer may be grounds for arrest and search. Stay tuned for a wave of court challenges.

See Page 1.



## Hold your banner high:

A provocative, insightful interview with Ken Medeiros, executive director of the accreditation commission. On 9



## Bar-tending for cops:

UPC codes are finding a useful place in police property rooms, where they help keep evidence in order. On 1

### Also in this issue:

Sheriffs in Wyoming offer unused jail space to an overcrowded state penal system. 1  
NYPD notes an alarming increase in criminal misconduct among cops — especially young ones. 3

Oregon forms multi-jurisdictional strike force to tackle spillover of California drug gangs. 3  
Burden's Beat: Sizing up the legacy of Ed Meese as Attorney General and policing's friend. 5

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